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# Oregon City School District Enrollment Forecasts, 2007-08 to 2011-12

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**OREGON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT  
ENROLLMENT FORECASTS  
2007-08 TO 2011-12**

**Prepared By  
Population Research Center  
Portland State University**

**JUNE, 2007**



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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The Oregon City School District (OCSD) enrolled 7,764 students in Fall 2006, a decrease of 189 students (2.4 percent) from Fall 2005. Much of the K-12 decrease was due to a relatively small kindergarten class entering and a large 12<sup>th</sup> grade class graduating. Also, the figures do not include enrollment at the District's two charter schools, both of which opened in Fall 2006 and enrolled some students who were previously enrolled in district-run schools.

This report presents the results of a demographic study conducted by the Portland State University Population Research Center (PRC). The study includes analysis of population, housing and enrollment trends affecting the District in recent years and forecasts of district-wide and individual school enrollments for the 2007-08 to 2011-12 school years.

Overall K-12 enrollment is forecast to decline by about 200 students in the next five years. Although new residential development will continue to result in 300 to 400 new homes within the OCSD each year, the number of students from new households will be offset by the aging of the existing population and the slight decline in births that has occurred since the late 1990s.

Table 1 contains the Oregon City School District's recent and forecast enrollments for one year and five year intervals. Following the table are brief highlights of the district-wide and individual school enrollment forecasts.



**Table 1**  
**Historic and Forecast Enrollment**  
**Oregon City School District**

***One Year Trend***

	<b>Actual</b>		<b>Forecast</b>
	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08</b>
Grades K-6	4,306	4,230	4,209
<i>Change</i>		-76 -1.8%	-21 -0.5%
Grades 7-8	1,273	1,275	1,222
<i>Change</i>		2 0.2%	-53 -4.2%
Grades 9-12	2,374	2,259	2,251
<i>Change</i>		-115 -4.8%	-8 -0.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,953</b>	<b>7,764</b>	<b>7,682</b>
<b><i>Change</i></b>		<b>-189</b> <b>-2.4%</b>	<b>-82</b> <b>-1.1%</b>

***Five Year Trend***

	<b>Actual</b>		<b>Forecast</b>
	<b>2001-02</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2011-12</b>
Grades K-6	4,281	4,230	4,060
<i>Change</i>		-51 -1%	-170 -4%
Grades 7-8	1,200	1,275	1,295
<i>Change</i>		75 6%	20 2%
Grades 9-12	1,929	2,259	2,205
<i>Change</i>		330 17%	-54 -2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,410</b>	<b>7,764</b>	<b>7,560</b>
<b><i>Change</i></b>		<b>354</b> <b>5%</b>	<b>-204</b> <b>-3%</b>

*Actual: Oregon City School District, September 30 quarterly report information.*

*Forecast: Population Research Center, PSU. April 2007*

### ***District-wide Enrollment Forecast***

- Over the entire five year forecast period, K-12 enrollment is forecast to decrease by 204 students, a drop of 2.6 percent.
- The 2006-07 kindergarten class size of 516 students is the smallest since 1990-91, but the kindergarten forecast is slightly higher throughout the period, ranging between 522 and 552 students.
- Most of the enrollment decline will occur at the K-6 level. Elementary enrollment is forecast to decrease by 170 students (four percent) during the five year period.
- Middle school (7-8) enrollment is forecast to remain close to its 2006-07 level.
- Enrollment in high school (9-12) is forecast to decrease by 90 students in the next three years, and then grow slightly in the last two years of the forecast.

### ***Individual School Forecasts***

Forecasts for individual schools depict what future enrollments might be if current boundaries, grade configurations, and programs remain unchanged. Specific figures may be found in Table 17 of this report and in school profiles in the Appendix.

Highlights of the individual school forecasts include:

- The largest five year enrollment increases at elementary schools are forecast at Beavercreek (54 students, or 11 percent) and John McLoughlin (45 students, or eight percent). So far in this decade, John McLoughlin has led the District in housing construction, but the largest amount of currently planned residential development is in the Beavercreek attendance area.
- Enrollments decreases of 10 to 20 percent are forecast at five of the District's 10 elementary schools due to slow housing growth, recent decreases in the number of births in their attendance areas, or both. The schools are Jennings Lodge, King, Mt. Pleasant, Park Place, and Redland.

- Candy Lane and Gaffney Lane are forecast to grow slightly, while a small decrease is forecast at Holcomb.
- Gardiner Middle School's enrollment is forecast to fluctuate from a low of 580 in 2007-08 to a peak of 679 in 2010-11.
- Ogden Middle School's enrollment is forecast to remain relatively stable throughout the five year forecast period.
- Oregon City High School is also forecast to have relatively stable enrollment, decreasing by about 90 students over the next three years, and then growing slightly in 2010-11 and 2011-12.

## INTRODUCTION

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In Fall 2006 the Oregon City School District (OCSD) requested that the Portland State University Population Research Center (PRC) prepare enrollment forecasts for use in the District's planning. This study integrates information about OCSD enrollment trends with local area population, housing, and economic trends, and includes forecasts of district-wide enrollment by grade level and total enrollment for individual schools. Information sources include the U.S. Census Bureau, birth data from the Oregon Center for Health Statistics, city and county population estimates produced by PRC, county population forecasts from the Oregon Office of Economic Analysis, employment trends and forecasts from the Oregon Employment Department, housing development data from the city and county, and personal contact with local officials and real estate professionals.

The District serves the entire city of Oregon City, a few blocks in the City of Gladstone, and portions of unincorporated Clackamas County, notably the Jennings Lodge community north of Gladstone, the Redland and Beavercreek communities east and southeast of Oregon City, and areas adjacent to the City of Oregon City that have been added to the Urban Growth Boundary within the past several years but that have not yet been annexed or developed. The District is entirely within Clackamas County on the east side of the Willamette River.

Following this introduction are sections presenting recent population, housing, and enrollment trends within the District. Next are the results of the district-wide enrollment forecasts and individual school forecasts, and a description of the methodology we used to produce them. The final section contains a brief discussion of the nature and accuracy of forecasts, and an appendix contains a one page profile for each of the District's schools showing its enrollment history and forecasts, and housing trends within its attendance area.

We would like to acknowledge (in alphabetical order) the help of the following individuals who contributed to the study by answering questions, providing local insight, or providing data:

- Judy Barmack, retired consultant
- Sandy Bordenkircher, Clackamas County
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- Bonnie Millar, OCSD
- Sherry Moore, Windermere/Realty Partners
- Angela Nix, Sequoia Custom Homes
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- Ken Wheeler, Clackamas County
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## POPULATION AND HOUSING TRENDS, 1990 to 2006

During the decade between 1990 and 2000, total population within the OCSD grew by 24 percent, from 38,908 persons to 48,167. Clackamas County grew by 21 percent overall, and the Portland metropolitan area grew by 27 percent. Although the area served by the OCSD grew at a slightly slower rate than the metro area, the City of Oregon City grew by 75 percent, adding about 11,000 residents in the decade. As a result of the growth in Oregon City and population loss in unincorporated areas, the share of the District's population living within the City of Oregon City grew from 38 percent in 1990 to 53 percent in 2000. Average annual growth rates have been lower in the 2000s than in the 1990s for all areas shown in Table 2 below, but once again the City of Oregon City's growth has outpaced the growth of Clackamas County and of the Portland area overall.

**Table 2**  
**City and Region Population, 1990, 2000, and 2006**

	1990	2000	2006	Avg. Annual Growth Rate	
				1990-2000	2000-2006
City of Oregon City <sup>1</sup>	14,698	25,754	29,540	5.6%	2.2%
City of Gladstone	10,152	11,438	12,210	1.2%	1.0%
OCSD Portion <sup>2</sup>	300	384	N/A	2.5%	
OCSD Total	38,908	48,167	N/A	2.1%	
OCSD Unincorporated	23,910	22,029	N/A	-0.8%	
Clackamas County	278,850	338,391	367,040	1.9%	1.3%
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA <sup>3</sup>	1,523,741	1,927,881	2,121,910	2.4%	1.5%

1. A portion of the City of Oregon City's population growth was due to the annexation of 284 persons between 1990 and 2000 and 75 persons between 2000 and 2006.

2. The 1990 population of OCSD within Gladstone is an estimate because 1990 census blocks were not delineated by school district boundaries.

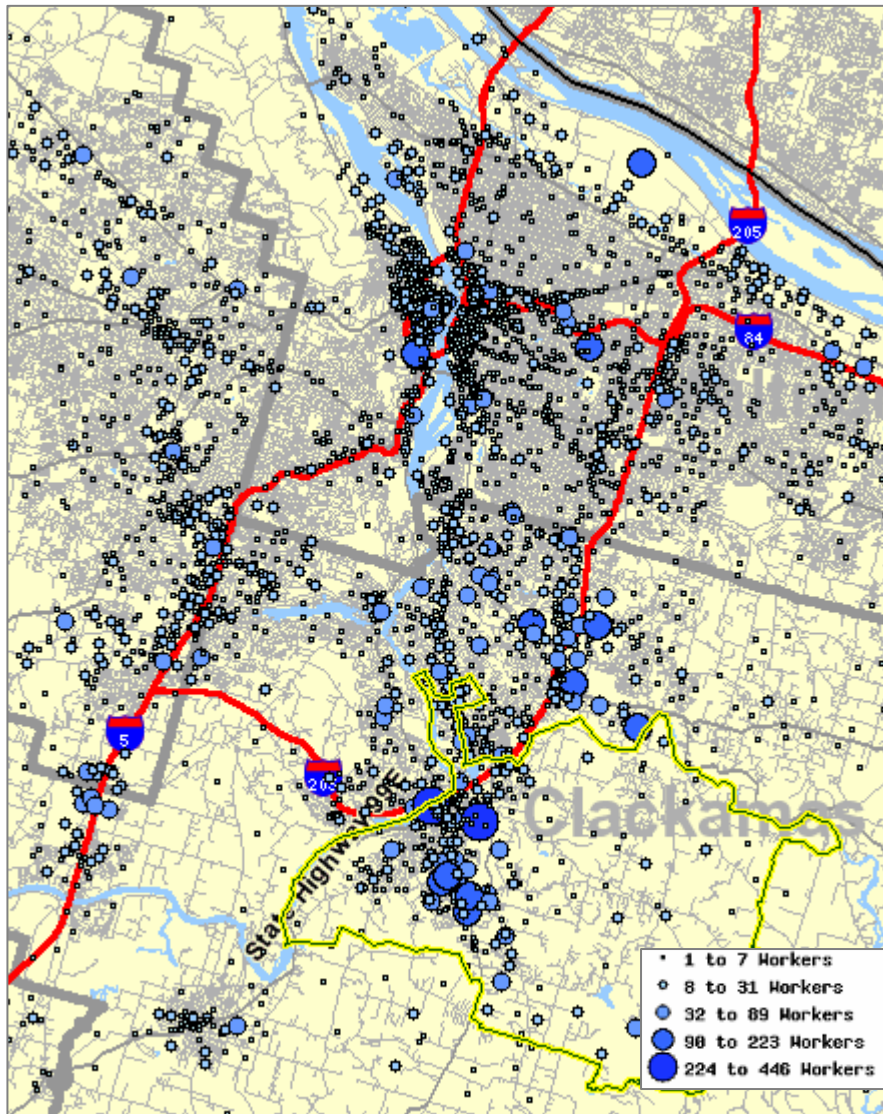
3. Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA consists of Clackamas, Columbia, Multnomah, Washington, Yamhill (OR) and Clark and Skamania (WA) Counties.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 censuses; Portland State University Population Research Center, 2006 estimates.

The District is part of the Portland metropolitan area labor market, and most residents commute outside of the District to work, so population growth in the area depends to a

great extent on the strength of the metro area's economy. The 2000 Census revealed that 26 percent of the City of Oregon City's employed residents worked within Oregon City itself, another 35 percent worked elsewhere in Clackamas County, and 26 percent worked in the City of Portland.<sup>2</sup> When the geographic area is widened to include all of the OCSD, among private sector workers in 2003, only 11 percent worked in the City of Oregon City, 32 percent worked in the City of Portland, 30 percent worked in Clackamas County outside of Oregon City, and 16 percent worked in Washington County. Map 1 shows concentrations of OCSD residents working in the Clackamas Town Center area,

**Map 1**  
**Place of Work of OCSD Area Residents, 2003**



<sup>2</sup>U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3, Tables P26, P27, and P28.

the Highway 224 Corridor, Tigard and Wilsonville, Downtown and East Portland, and the Portland Airport.<sup>3</sup>

Although employment levels were stagnant statewide and in Clackamas County during the early 2000s recession, a different picture has emerged since 2004. The county added 9,300 jobs from 2004 to 2006, or seven percent over the two year period.<sup>4</sup> The Oregon Employment Department reports an annual 2006 unemployment rate of 4.8 percent in Clackamas County, the lowest since 2000.<sup>5</sup> Population growth has also accelerated since 2004; Oregon's total population growth rate is approaching rates seen in the mid-1990s, and Clackamas County has added nearly 11,000 residents in the past two years.<sup>6</sup>

Growth in total population does not always lead to school enrollment growth. Each community's unique demographic trends affect the relationship between population change and school enrollment trends. In particular, population by age group, birth trends, characteristics of new housing units and changing household composition affect the number of school-age children in a community.

### ***Population by Age Group***

Population by age group for 1990 and 2000 is shown in Table 3 on the next page. The smallest growth rates were for ages 30 to 34 (six percent) and ages 65 to 69 (four percent). Those groups lost population in the U.S. and in Oregon between 1990 and 2000 because the cohort age 30 to 34 in 2000 were born during the late 1960s "baby bust" that followed the "baby boom," and those 65 to 69 were born during the depression era of the early 1930s, when births also fell from previous levels. Numeric and percentage growth among the older adult population age 45 to 64 (4,686 persons, 65 percent) was significantly greater than for the school-age population age 5 to 17 (1,035 persons, 13 percent) and the younger adult population age 18 to 44 (2,027 persons, 12 percent).

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<sup>3</sup>U.S. Census Bureau, LED Origin-Destination Database (2nd quarter 2003). Commute shed report for residents of census block groups approximating the OCSD boundary. Report and map created on line at <http://lehd.dsd.census.gov/led/datatools/onthemap.html>.

<sup>4</sup>"Current Employment by Industry". Oregon Employment Department, OLMIS. Average annual non-farm employment in Clackamas County was 135,900 in 2004, 140,900 in 2005, and 145,200 in 2006.

<sup>5</sup>"Oregon Labor Force & Unemployment by Area". Oregon Employment Department, OLMIS.

<sup>6</sup>"2006 Oregon Population Report", Portland State University, Population Research Center. At <http://www.pdx.edu/prc/annualorpopulation.html>

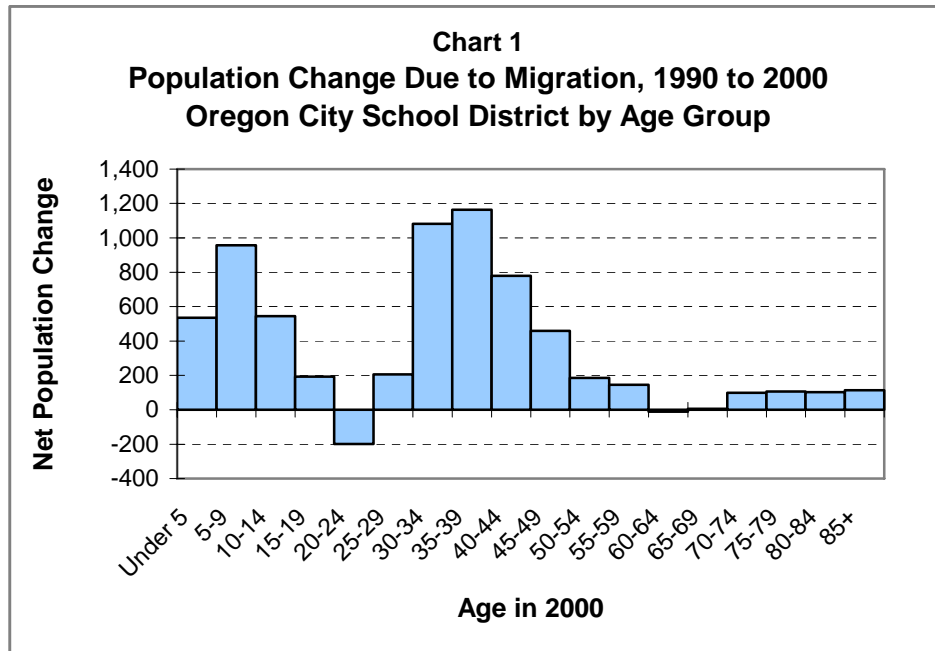


**Table 3**  
**Population by Age Group**  
**Oregon City School District, 1990 and 2000**

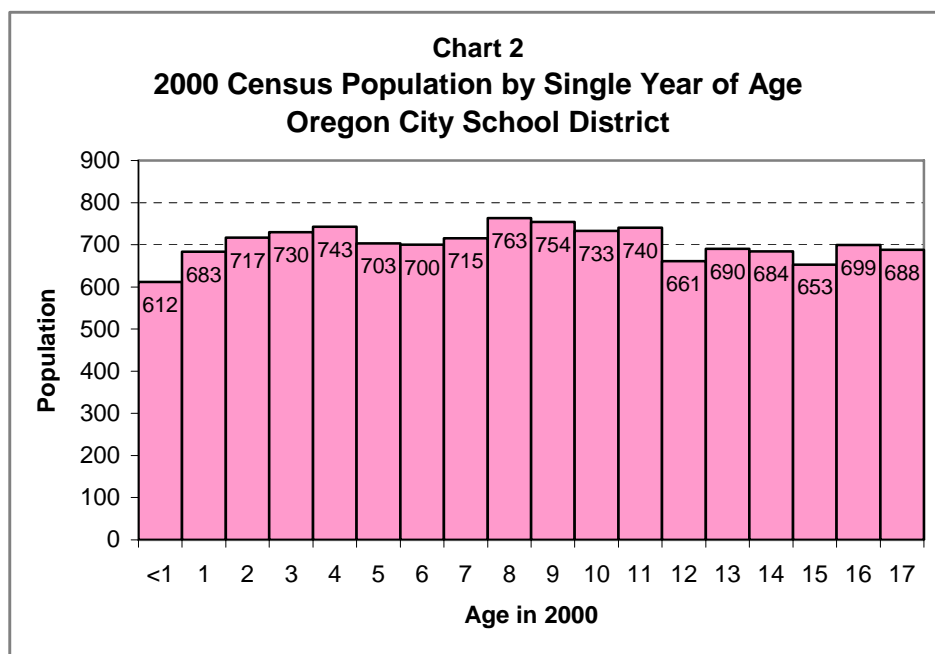
	1990	2000	1990 to 2000 Change	
			Number	Percent
Under Age 5	2,969	3,485	516	17%
Age 5 to 9	3,166	3,635	469	15%
Age 10 to 14	3,162	3,508	346	11%
Age 15 to 17	1,820	2,040	220	12%
Age 18 to 19	1,079	1,308	229	21%
Age 20 to 24	2,409	2,942	533	22%
Age 25 to 29	2,784	3,077	293	11%
Age 30 to 34	3,281	3,462	181	6%
Age 35 to 39	3,550	3,903	353	10%
Age 40 to 44	3,556	3,994	438	12%
Age 45 to 49	2,618	3,928	1,310	50%
Age 50 to 54	1,861	3,634	1,773	95%
Age 55 to 59	1,480	2,644	1,164	79%
Age 60 to 64	1,272	1,711	439	35%
Age 65 to 69	1,267	1,314	47	4%
Age 70 to 74	943	1,154	211	22%
Age 75 to 79	746	1,056	310	42%
Age 80 to 84	460	700	240	52%
Age 85 and over	485	672	187	39%
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>38,908</b>	<b>48,167</b>	<b>9,259</b>	<b>24%</b>
Total age 5 to 17	8,148	9,183	1,035	13%
share age 5 to 17	20.9%	19.1%		

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 Censuses; data aggregated to OCSD boundary by Portland State University Population Research Center.*

By “surviving” the 1990 population and 1990s births (estimating the population in each age group that would survive to the year 2000) and comparing the “survived” population to the actual 2000 population by age group, we are able to estimate net migration by age cohort. Chart 1 shows the estimated population change that each age group contributed due to migration between 1990 and 2000. For example, for the cohort that was 10 to 14 in 1990 and 20 to 24 in 2000, about 200 more people moved out of the OCSD than into it in the 1990s. Conversely, migration flows contributed to a gain of over 2,000 people who were age 20 to 29 in 1990 and age 30 to 39 in 2000. Net losses due to migration for persons in their early 20s and gains for persons in their 30s are typical of suburban areas with a concentration of owner-occupied single family homes.



The age distribution in 2000 shown for children in Chart 2 was relatively balanced, in contrast with many Oregon school districts in which the predominance of older children counted in the 2000 Census foreshadowed school enrollment decline in the early 2000s. The net inflow of children in the 1990s (see Chart 1) caused the number of children at each age to exceed the number born within the District annually.



### ***Births and Fertility Rates***

In the 2003 to 2005 period there was an average of 568 births each year to residents of the OCSD, about seven percent lower than the peak of 609 average annual births during the 1996 to 1998 period. This downturn in the number of births reflects an aging population as well as declining fertility rates. The number of OCSD births each year from 1990 to 2005 is reported below in Table 4. In the “Enrollment Forecasts” section of this report we will examine the relationship between births, migration, and subsequent school enrollments.

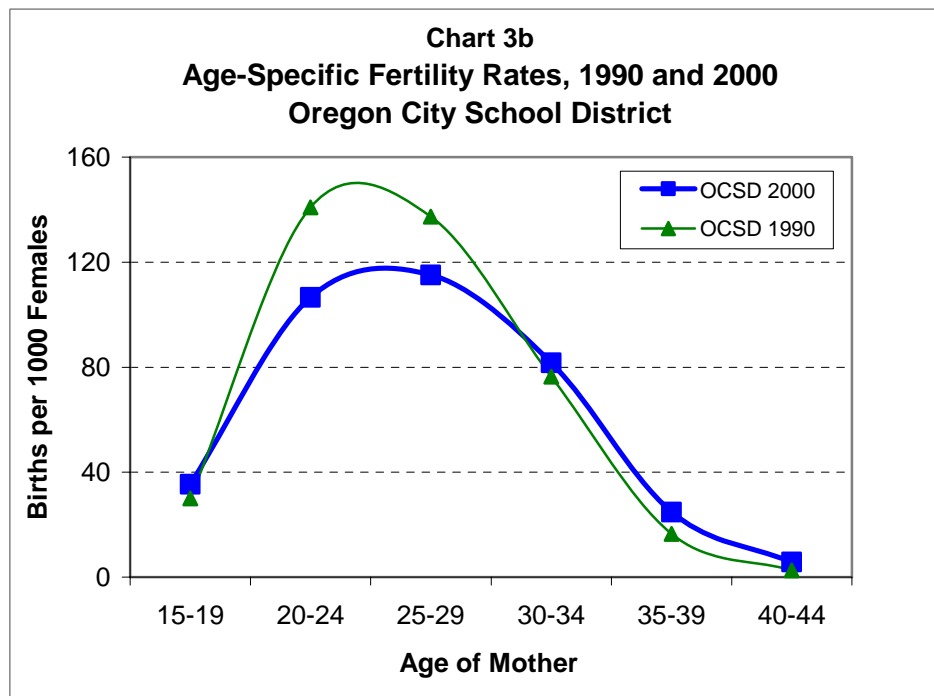
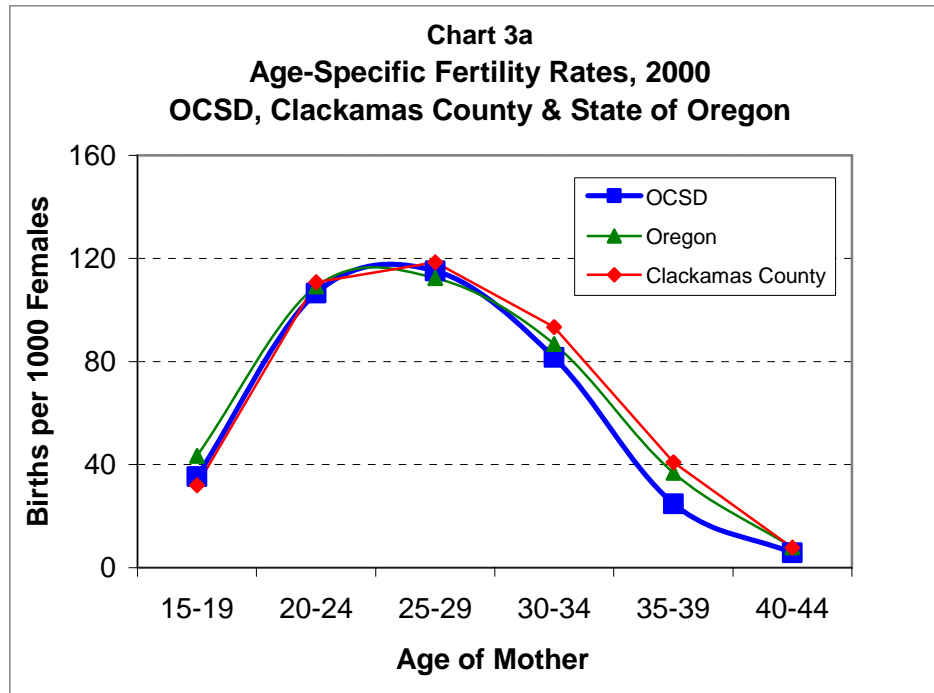
**Table 4**  
**Annual Births, 1990 to 2005**  
**Oregon City School District**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Births</b>
1990	565
1991	537
1992	529
1993	522
1994	550
1995	558
1996	615
1997	613
1998	598
1999	578
2000	584
2001	588
2002	573
2003	576
2004	586
2005	541

*Source: PSU-PRC estimates using Oregon Center for Health Statistics zip code data and geocoded birth records.*

Fertility rates for the OCSD are shown in Charts 3a and 3b on the next page. The rates were calculated for each age group by dividing the number of births in the calendar year by the female population counted in the census. For example, in 2000 there were 151 births to mothers age 20 to 24 and a population of 1,417 women age 20 to 24 in the OCSD, so the fertility rate in 2000 for women age 20 to 24 was  $151 \div 1,417 = 0.107$  births per female or 107 births per thousand females. Chart 3a shows that rates for women under age 30 and over age 40 were nearly identical to Clackamas County and

State of Oregon rates in 2000, but OCSD rates for women age 30 to 39 were slightly lower than the County and State rates.



In Oregon and Clackamas County between 1990 and 2000, fertility rates decreased for women under age 30 and increased for women age 30 and over. These trends were generally reflected in the OCSD birth rates, but as Chart 3b shows, the increases for women in their 30s were small compared with the decreases for women in their 20s.

Another common measure of fertility is the Total Fertility Rate (TFR). This is an estimate of the number of children that would be born to the average women during her child-bearing years, based on age-specific fertility rates observed at a given time. The TFR for the District was 1.85 in 2000, compared with 2.02 for Clackamas County overall, and 1.98 for the State. In 1990, the OCSD's TFR (2.02) was much closer to the County (2.07) and State (2.06) rates.

### ***Housing Growth and Characteristics***

During the 1990s, the number of housing units within the District's boundaries increased by about 4,500, as shown in Table 5 below. The smaller increase of 4,000 households

**Table 5**  
**Oregon City School District**  
**Housing and Household Characteristics, 1990 and 2000**

	1990	2000	1990 to 2000 Change	
			Number	Percent
Housing Units	14,042	18,588	4,546	32%
Single Family <i>share of total</i>	10,324 74%	12,521 67%	2,197	21%
Multiple Family <i>share of total</i>	2,471 18%	4,321 23%	1,850	75%
Mobile Home and Other <i>share of total</i>	1,247 9%	1,746 9%	499	40%
Households	13,656	17,663	4,007	29%
Households with children under 18 <i>share of total</i>	5,865 43%	6,739 38%	874	15%
Households with no children under 18 <i>share of total</i>	7,791 57%	10,924 62%	3,133	40%
Household Population	38,381	47,250	8,869	23%
Persons per Household	2.81	2.68	-0.14	-5%

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 Censuses; data aggregated to OCSD boundary by Portland State University Population Research Center.*

(occupied housing units) was due to an increase in vacancy rates, from 2.7 percent in 1990 to 5.0 percent in 2000. The 15 percent rate of growth of households with at least one child under 18 was much lower than the 40 percent increase in households without children under 18, so the District's share of households with children fell from 43 percent in 1990 to 38 percent in 2000, remaining slightly higher than the Portland metro area's 35 percent share. The average number of persons per household decreased from 2.81 in 1990 to 2.68 in 2000.

Several factors may have contributed to the decreases in household size and share of households with children. They include the rapid growth in the population age 45 and over, declining fertility rates, and the large increase in the number of apartment homes, which often have fewer persons per household and higher vacancy rates than single family homes. The number of multiple family housing units within the OCSD increased by 75 percent between 1990 and 2000, and their share of all units increased from 18 percent to 23 percent.

<b>Table 6</b>		
<b>Housing Units Authorized by Building Permits</b>		
<b>Year Permit Issued</b>	<b>City of Oregon City</b>	
	<b>Single Family</b>	<b>Multiple Family</b>
1996	347	318
1997	232	78
1998	287	41
1999	465	8
2000	334	6
2001	311	19
2002	250	0
2003	259	24
2004	208	12
2005	214	0
2006	267	19
2007 (Jan-Mar)	86	0

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Residential Construction Branch. Data available online at <http://censtats.census.gov/bldg/bldgprmt.shtml>.*

Table 6 shows the number of housing units authorized in the City of Oregon City each year since 1996. Although the number of single family housing units authorized by building permits in 2006 was down by 18 percent nationally and 14 percent in the State

of Oregon compared with 2005, more single family homes were permitted in the City of Oregon City in 2006 than in any year since 2001. Furthermore, residential permit activity in the City in the first three months of 2007 is outpacing the 2006 level.<sup>7</sup>

In the 1990s, about 2,800 single family homes were built in the District, with most of the new construction occurring in the last half of the decade.<sup>8</sup> In the five years from 1990 to 1994, an average of 165 single family homes were added each year, while the 1995 to 1999 period averaged 394 new single family homes annually. Between 2000 and 2005, new single family housing construction within the OCSD averaged 321 homes annually.

**Table 7**  
**Oregon City School District**  
**Single Family Homes Built 2000 to 2005 by Attendance Area**

<b>Elementary Area*</b>	<b>Year Built</b>						<b>2000-05 Total</b>
	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	
Beavercreek	50	42	22	34	66	76	<b>290</b>
Candy Lane/Jennings Lodge	8	20	11	20	9	5	<b>73</b>
Gaffney Lane	121	72	23	3	16	13	<b>248</b>
Holcomb	20	23	59	58	68	48	<b>276</b>
John McLoughlin	149	173	137	168	26	74	<b>727</b>
King	3	5	2	2	8	7	<b>27</b>
Mount Pleasant	3	4	2	6	1	3	<b>19</b>
Park Place	3	10	15	8	8	24	<b>68</b>
Redland	25	21	33	46	48	24	<b>197</b>
<b>Middle School Area*</b>							
Gardiner Middle School	276	254	164	179	51	97	<b>1021</b>
Ogden Middle School	106	116	140	166	199	177	<b>904</b>
<b>District Total</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>1925</b>

*\*Note: Current (2006-07) attendance areas.*

*Source: Metro Regional Land Information System, February 2007; tax lot information compiled by Metro from county tax assessors information. Compiled by attendance area by PSU-PRC.*

<sup>7</sup>U.S. Census Bureau, Residential Construction Branch. Data available for the U.S. and states at <http://www.census.gov/const/www/C40/table2.html>, and for counties and cities at <http://censtats.census.gov/bldg/bldgprmt.shtml>.

<sup>8</sup>These estimates of single family homes by year built use tax lot shape files from Metro's Regional Land Information System (RLIS). The shape files spatially represent information from county tax assessor records, including land use and year built. Because some homes may have been demolished or replaced in the 1990s, and some homes counted as mobile homes in the census may be on parcels identified as single family land use, the count of 2,793 parcels with a home built between 1990 and 1999 within the OCSD boundary in the February 2007 RLIS is fairly consistent with the single family increase of 2,197 (and mobile home increase of 499) units derived from census data shown in Table 5, which reports *net* change.

Table 7 on the previous page reports single family homes built between 2000 and 2005 by OCSD's elementary attendance areas, using tax assessor data aligned with boundaries of the District's attendance areas. The pace of new home construction within the District slowed between 2000 and 2004, but the trend has likely been reversed since 2004, given the level of subdivision approvals and residential building permits.

Another change that has occurred in the current decade is that in 2000 and 2001, more than two out of every three new homes were built within the Gardiner Middle School area, specifically in the John McLoughlin and Gaffney Lane elementary areas. By 2004 and 2005, more than two thirds of the District's new homes were built in the Ogden Middle School area, led by the Beavercreek and Holcomb elementary areas. Beavercreek has replaced John McLoughlin as the elementary area with the most new housing activity.

The information about completed homes that we aggregated from tax assessor records only extends through 2005. Several large developments now nearing completion comprise a large share of the homes built in 2006 and 2007, and are a likely source of additional students in District schools. In the John McLoughlin attendance area, the 43 lot Filbert Run is completely built and nearly all of the homes have been sold, 16 of the 36 homes in Rian Park have been sold and construction is expected to be completed by this August on the remaining homes, about one third of the homes in the 47 lot Willow Run have been sold and most of the others are under construction, and construction is underway on the 31 lot Gentry Highlands No. 2. In the Park Place attendance area, 41 of the 61 homes in Walnut Grove Estates have been sold. In the Beavercreek attendance area, about half of the 96 row homes in Sequoia Crossing have been built, and the remaining homes are expected to be built in 2007.

Large subdivisions in which homebuilding has not yet begun but infrastructure work is underway include Sequoia Landing in the Beavercreek attendance area, which will have 114 condominium units and 198 row homes, and the 55 home Tug's Landing in the Mount Pleasant attendance area.



Information about subdivisions and multiple family developments approved by the City of Oregon City and Clackamas County has been presented in detail in past enrollment forecast reports, and provides an important tool for short-range (1-2 year) and mid-range (3-5 year) planning. In Tables 8 and 9 on the following pages, the residential development information has been brought up to date and historic data has been verified and updated as needed and assigned to current elementary boundaries.

**Table 8**  
**Single Family Subdivisions**  
**Oregon City School District, 2000 to 2006**

<b>Submitted*</b>	<b>Elementary Area (2006-07)</b>	<b>Subdivision Name</b>	<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Lots</b>
<b>2000</b>	John McLoughlin	Fair Oaks Estates	City of O.C..	4
	Gaffney Lane	Garden Meadow Estates	City of O.C.	34
	Holcomb	Trailview (14958 S Holcomb Blvd)	City of O.C.	46
	Holcomb	Wittke Estates (formerly Oak Tree Estates)	City of O.C.	17
	Redland	17366 Beckman Rd	Clackamas Co.	5
	Beavercreek	Evergreen Dr, S of Beavercreek Rd	Clackamas Co.	4
	Redland	near Beaver Lake	Clackamas Co.	6
	Redland	15290 S Redland Rd	Clackamas Co.	10
	Redland	S of Redland Rd, W of Anderson	Clackamas Co.	10
	Redland	S of Redland Rd, W of Anderson	Clackamas Co.	4
	Redland	17650 S Canter Ln	Clackamas Co.	5
	Mc Loughlin	19311 S Beutel Rd	Clackamas Co.	4
	Redland	16472 S Livesay Rd	Clackamas Co.	7
	Park Place	Forest Lake Develop Co (E of 213, between Maple Lane and Redland Rd)	Clackamas Co.	14
		<b>2000 Total:</b>		<b>170</b>
<b>2001</b>	John McLoughlin	Chinook Landing	City of O.C.	30
	Park Place	Clackamette Place (16050 S Front Ave)	City of O.C.	5
	Park Place	Dalles	City of O.C.	4
	John McLoughlin	Gentry Highlands (Haven Estates No. 5)	City of O.C.	31
	John McLoughlin	Haven Estates No. 4	City of O.C.	6
	John McLoughlin	Hazel Creek Farms	City of O.C.	92
	John McLoughlin	Maxwell Meadows	City of O.C.	13
		<b>2001 Total:</b>		<b>181</b>
<b>2002</b>	Holcomb	Holcomb Ridge	City of O.C.	39
	Holcomb	Jennifer Estates	City of O.C.	20
	Gaffney Lane	King Salmon Court	City of O.C.	20
	King	Knot's Landing	City of O.C.	7
	John McLoughlin	Lienert Farm	City of O.C.	31
	Beavercreek	Meadowood	City of O.C.	41
	Holcomb	Tracey Heights	City of O.C.	29
	Redland	Near Redland School	Clackamas Co.	4
		<b>2002 Total:</b>		<b>191</b>
<i>table continued on next page</i>				

**Table 8 (continued)**  
**Single Family Subdivisions**  
**Oregon City School District, 2000 to 2006**

<b>Submitted*</b>	<b>Elementary Area (2006-07)</b>	<b>Subdivision Name</b>	<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Lots</b>
<b>2003</b>	John McLoughlin	Aidan's Glen	City of O.C.	10
	Beavercreek	Bailey Estates	City of O.C.	27
	Gaffney Lane	Bay Meadows	City of O.C.	14
	John McLoughlin	Coho Court	City of O.C.	18
	Gaffney Lane	Gentry Estates	City of O.C.	8
	King	Justin Meadow	City of O.C.	5
	John McLoughlin	Megan's Run (formerly Leland Run 2)	City of O.C.	25
	Park Place	Swan Acre	City of O.C.	4
		<b>2003 Total:</b>		<b>111</b>
<b>2004</b>	Park Place	Allen Heights	City of O.C.	7
	Park Place	Apperson Heights	City of O.C.	12
	John McLoughlin	Filbert Run (formerly Jennifer Run PUD)	City of O.C.	43
	John McLoughlin	Gentry Highlands No. 2	City of O.C.	31
	Holcomb	Godon Estates	City of O.C.	4
	Holcomb	Holcomb Ridge No. 2	City of O.C.	3
	Park Place	Hunter's Glen	City of O.C.	6
	John McLoughlin	Newberry	City of O.C.	38
	John McLoughlin	Pioneer Square	City of O.C.	4
	John McLoughlin	Rian Park	City of O.C.	36
	Holcomb	Tollfield	City of O.C.	6
	Park Place	Walnut Grove Estates (formerly Maple Lane)	City of O.C.	61
	Redland	Walnut Grove Estates No 2 (formerly Maple Lane)	City of O.C.	28
	John McLoughlin	Willow Run Estates	City of O.C.	47
	Can L./Jenn	Boardwalk Estates (5127 Jennings Ave)	Clackamas Co.	5
	Redland	Fieldstone Court (17493 S Redland Rd)	Clackamas Co.	5
	Park Place	18311 S Waldow Rd	Clackamas Co.	22
	Redland	Hidden Lake Estates (re-plat)	Clackamas Co.	14
	Redland	Grasle Rd (Marklund Place)	Clackamas Co.	12
	Can L./Jenn	Briar Ridge Estates (17515 SE Cook)	Clackamas Co.	10
	Can L./Jenn	4821 SE Ina Ave	Clackamas Co.	4
		<b>2004 Total:</b>		<b>398</b>
<i>table continued on next page</i>				

**Table 8 (continued)**  
**Single Family Subdivisions**  
**Oregon City School District, 2000 to 2006**

<b>Submitted*</b>	<b>Elementary Area (2006-07)</b>	<b>Subdivision Name</b>	<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Lots</b>
<b>2005</b>	Can L./Jenn	4920 SE Rinearson Rd	Clackamas Co.	11
	Can L./Jenn	5150 SE Rinearson Rd	Clackamas Co.	7
	Can L./Jenn	Castle Park (19201 SE River Rd)	Clackamas Co.	10
	Beavercreek	Harmon's Crest	Clackamas Co.	11
	Can L./Jenn	17322 SE Blanton St	Clackamas Co.	6
	Beavercreek	Between Beavercreek and Henrici Rds	Clackamas Co.	11
	Mount Pleasant	Tug's Landing (TP 05-01)	City of O.C.	55
	Mount Pleasant	Laurel Lane (TP 05-02)	City of O.C.	7
	Park Place	Thurman Estates (TP 05-03)	City of O.C.	8
	Park Place	Camelia Place (TP 05-04; formerly Rebholz Acres)	City of O.C.	16
	John McLoughlin King	Frontier Place (TP 05-05)	City of O.C.	7
		Sophia Gardens (TP 05-06; formerly Brookside Estates)	City of O.C.	10
	Beavercreek	Sequoia Crossing (TP 05-07; row homes)	City of O.C.	96
	Holcomb	Oak Ridge (TP 05-08)	City of O.C.	9
	John McLoughlin	Katy's Place (TP 05-09)	City of O.C.	18
	Holcomb	Sunnybrook Estates (TP 05-10)	City of O.C.	11
		<b>2005 Total:</b>		<b>293</b>
<b>2006</b>	Holcomb	16092 S Holcomb Blvd	Clackamas Co.	10
	Beavercreek	17314 S Steiner Rd	Clackamas Co.	37
	Can L./Jenn	19225 SE River Rd	Clackamas Co.	4
	Beavercreek	21891 S Beavercreek Rd	Clackamas Co.	7
	Park Place	Toman Heights (TP 06-01)	City of O.C.	8
	John McLoughlin	May's Point (TP 06-02)	City of O.C.	14
	Beavercreek	Sequoia Landing (TP 06-03; row homes)	City of O.C.	198
	John McLoughlin	Roman (TP 06-04)	City of O.C.	13
	Mount Pleasant	Aubrey's Meadow (TP 06-05)	City of O.C.	4
	John McLoughlin	Warner Parrott (TP 06-06)	City of O.C.	27
	Gaffney Lane	Caufield Place (TP 06-07; row homes)	City of O.C.	94
	John McLoughlin	Rachelle Estates (TP 06-08)	City of O.C.	9
	King	McGregor (TP 06-09)	City of O.C.	5
	Mount Pleasant	Tug's Landing No. 2 (TP 06-10)	City of O.C.	34
	Park Place	TP 06-11	City of O.C.	8
	Beavercreek	Chris Crossing (TP 06-12; row homes)	City of O.C.	16
		<b>2006 Total:</b>		<b>488</b>
		<b>Grand Total 2000 - 2006:</b>		<b>1832</b>

*\*Note: "Submitted" generally indicates the year that the land use application was first submitted. Approval, final plat, construction and occupancy may be in later years.*

*Sources: Compiled by Population Research Center, PSU; primary information from City and County planning departments and from previous OCSD demographic studies. Some information updated from tax assessor maps or developers. The number of lots sometimes changes between initial approval and final plat, so lot counts in this table may differ slightly from those published elsewhere.*

**Table 9**  
**Multiple Family Developments**  
**Oregon City School District, 2000 to 2006**

Submitted*	Elementary Area (2006-07)	Development Name	Jurisdiction	Units
<b>2000</b>		none		
		<b>2000 Total:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>2001</b>		none		0
		<b>2001 Total:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>2002</b>	Gaffney L	Hidden Lake Apts.	City of O.C.	30
	Can L./Jenn	Abernethy Lane Apts.	Clackamas Co.	24
		<b>2002 Total:</b>		<b>54</b>
<b>2003</b>	Mt. Pleasant	Harris Lane Condos	City of O.C.	16
	Can L./Jenn	Trolley Trail Village Condos (S.E. Hull)	Clackamas Co.	18
	Can L./Jenn	Boardman Condos	Clackamas Co.	52
		<b>2003 Total:</b>		<b>86</b>
<b>2004</b>		none		
		<b>2004 Total:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>2005</b>	Holcomb	SP 05-27 (townhomes)	City of O.C.	5
		<b>2005 Total:</b>		<b>5</b>
<b>2006</b>	Beavercreek	Village at Sequoia Landing (condos)	City of O.C.	114
	Gaffney Lane	SP 06-08 (multi-family)	City of O.C.	12
		<b>2006 Total:</b>		<b>126</b>
		<b>Grand Total 2000-2006:</b>		<b>271</b>

*\*Note: "Submitted" generally indicates the year that of initial application for a land use change or site plan. Approval, construction and occupancy may be in later years.*

*Sources: Compiled by Population Research Center, PSU; primary information from City of Oregon City and Clackamas County planning departments and from previous OCSD demographic studies. Some information updated from tax assessor maps or developers. The number of lots sometimes changes between initial approval and final plat, so lot counts in this table may differ slightly from those published elsewhere.*

## ENROLLMENT TRENDS

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After seven consecutive years of growth, total K-12 enrollment in the Oregon City School District reached about 8,000 students in 2004-05. Since 2004-05 there have been two years of K-12 enrollment decline, amounting to 43 students (loss of 0.5 percent) in 2005-06 and 189 students (loss of 2.4 percent) in 2006-07.

The enrollment decline in 2005-06 occurred at the elementary and middle school levels, but high school enrollment continued to grow. In 2006-07 total enrollment in District elementary schools declined again, middle school enrollment was stable, and high school enrollment fell for the first time in seven years.

Changes that occurred between the 2005-06 and 2006-07 school years were not exclusively related to demographic trends. The District's first two charter schools opened in Fall 2006, influencing enrollment at several district-run schools. The K-4 Springwater Environmental Sciences School enrolled 85 students in Fall 2006, and the Oregon City Service Learning Academy enrolled 82 students in grades 9-12. Students enrolled at these two charter schools are not included in the district-wide enrollment figures reported in this section.

Nearly all of the students at the charter schools are OCSD residents, and it is likely that many or most would have been enrolled in OCSD district-run schools had the charter schools not been formed. If students at the two charter schools were included in the 2006-07 figures, OCSD enrollment would have been essentially stable at each level. Elementary (K-6) enrollment would have increased by nine students (rather than decreasing by 76 students), and high school (9-12) enrollment would have decreased by only 33 students (rather than 115).

Although the focus of this report is enrollment in district-run schools, accounting for the participation of OCSD residents in all public schools is essential for understanding the

link between demographic trends and school enrollment. Table 10 shows that the grand total of children enrolled in district-run schools, charter schools, and OCSD residents enrolled in Gladstone schools through the Student Choice Plan or inter-district transfers has changed very little over the most recent four years. Smaller numbers of students transfer into OCSD, or transfer out of OCSD to districts other than Gladstone, but the number going to Gladstone is significant because of the Student Choice Plan, a heritage of Redland's historical relationship with Gladstone High School. In 1995, the program was extended to all students at all grade levels. Since 1999, the Student Choice Plan has been limited to students in grades 7 and higher, or siblings of students already opting to Gladstone schools, so the number of OCSD students participating has fallen gradually over the past several years.

**Table 10**  
**Oregon City Students in Gladstone Schools and Charter Schools**

School Year	OCSD Students at Gladstone Schools <sup>1</sup>		OCSD Charter Schools <sup>2</sup>		OCSD Enrollment	Total <sup>3</sup>
	Number	Share	Number	Share		
2000-01	502	6.4%			7,339	7,841
2001-02	432	5.5%			7,410	7,842
2002-03	350	4.4%			7,672	8,022
2003-04	316	3.8%			7,928	8,244
2004-05	323	3.9%			7,996	8,319
2005-06	347	4.2%			7,953	8,300
2006-07	298	3.6%	167	2.0%	7,764	8,229

1. Number of OCSD residents enrolling in Gladstone schools through the Student Choice Plan or interdistrict transfers.

2. Springwater Environmental Sciences School and Oregon City Service Learning Academy were established in 2006.

3. Total Enrollment in OCSD district-run schools, OCSD charter schools, and OCSD students at Gladstone schools. A small number of OCSD residents transfer to other school districts, nearly balanced by students transferring into OCSD from other districts.

Other notable district-wide enrollment trends include:

- Kindergarten enrollment fell to 516 students, its lowest level since 1990-91.
- First grade enrollment was 556 in 2006-07, also the lowest since the early 1990s.

- Although high school enrollment fell, it remained over 2,200 for the fourth consecutive year.
- The current enrollment bulge is in grades 3 to 8, including the District's three largest classes, 8<sup>th</sup> grade (656 students), 4<sup>th</sup> grade (650), and 3<sup>rd</sup> grade (641).

Table 11 summarizes the enrollment history for the District by grade level annually from 2001-02 to 2006-07.

<b>Table 11</b> <b>Oregon City School District</b> <b>Enrollment History, 2001-02 to 2006-07</b>						
<b>Historic Enrollment<sup>1</sup></b>						
<b>Grade</b>	<b>2001-02</b>	<b>2002-03</b>	<b>2003-04</b>	<b>2004-05</b>	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2006-07</b>
<b>K</b>	568	645	615	584	541	516
<b>1</b>	596	612	643	635	617	556
<b>2</b>	613	601	605	654	658	619
<b>3</b>	602	630	594	611	664	641
<b>4</b>	632	638	616	599	605	650
<b>5</b>	616	630	659	633	594	633
<b>6</b>	654	644	627	675	627	615
<b>7</b>	625	662	662	637	651	619
<b>8</b>	575	615	658	663	622	656
<b>9</b>	549	606	649	669	658	617
<b>10</b>	536	529	593	606	623	583
<b>11</b>	399	481	506	545	562	541
<b>12</b>	445	379	501	485	524	518
<b>US<sup>2</sup></b>	0	0	0	0	7	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,410</b>	<b>7,672</b>	<b>7,928</b>	<b>7,996</b>	<b>7,953</b>	<b>7,764</b>
<i>One Year Change:</i>		262 (3.5%)	256 (3.3%)	68 (0.9%)	-43 (-0.5%)	-189 (-2.4%)
<i>Five Year Change:</i>						354 (4.8%)
<b>K-6</b>	<b>4,281</b>	<b>4,400</b>	<b>4,359</b>	<b>4,391</b>	<b>4,306</b>	<b>4,230</b>
<i>One Year Change:</i>		119 (2.8%)	-41 (-0.9%)	32 (0.7%)	-85 (-1.9%)	-76 (-1.8%)
<i>Five Year Change:</i>						-51 (-1.2%)
<b>7-8</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,277</b>	<b>1,320</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,273</b>	<b>1,275</b>
<i>One Year Change:</i>		77 (6.4%)	43 (3.4%)	-20 (-1.5%)	-27 (-2.1%)	2 (0.2%)
<i>Five Year Change:</i>						75 (6.3%)
<b>9-12</b>	<b>1,929</b>	<b>1,995</b>	<b>2,249</b>	<b>2,305</b>	<b>2,374</b>	<b>2,259</b>
<i>One Year Change:</i>		66 (3.4%)	254 (12.7%)	56 (2.5%)	69 (3.0%)	-115 (-4.8%)
<i>Five Year Change:</i>						330 (17.1%)
<sup>1</sup> Does not include enrollment at charter schools. <sup>2</sup> "US" is ungraded secondary; included in grade 9-12 totals. Source: Oregon City School District, September 30 quarterly report information.						



### ***Private and Home School Enrollment and District “Capture Rate”***

The major private schools in Oregon City are the North Clackamas Christian School, serving about 250 students in grades K-12, and St. John the Apostle Catholic School, serving about 200 students in grades K-8. Just outside of the OCSD boundaries, Rivergate Adventist Elementary School in Gladstone serving about 130 students in grades K-8 is currently raising funds for a building expansion.

Private schools within the OCSD enroll local students as well as students from beyond the OCSD boundaries; conversely OCSD residents attend private schools beyond the District’s boundaries, so the number of students enrolled in private schools physically located within the District can not be used to measure overall private school share. The best estimate of private school enrollment for OCSD residents comes from the 2000 Census. Annual updates will be available from the Census Bureau’s American Community Survey (ACS), but the sample size is not yet large enough to provide reliable estimates for the District. In 2000, about 1,100 of the K-12 students living in the District were reported as private school students, a 12 percent share of all K-12 students.<sup>9</sup> For Kindergarten and early elementary grades 1-4, the shares of OCSD residents attending private schools in 2000 were slightly higher than the private school shares for the rest of Clackamas County. Among older students in grades 5-8 and 9-12, there was little difference between the OCSD and Clackamas County private school shares. The number and share of OCSD residents attending private schools in 2000 was significantly higher than in 1990, when the census counted about 400 students in grades 1-12, a five percent share.<sup>10</sup>

Another difference between public school enrollment and total school age population can be attributed to home schooling. Home schooled students age 7 to 18 living in the District are required to register with the Clackamas Educational Service District (CESD), though the statistics kept by the CESD are not precise because students who move out of the area are not required to drop their registration. Students who enroll in public schools

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<sup>9</sup>U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3, Table P36.

<sup>10</sup>In 1990, figures are available for grades 1-12, rather than K-12, as in 2000. The comparable figure for grades 1-12 from the 2000 Census is 938 students, an 11 percent share.

after being registered as home schooled are dropped from the home school registry. Currently (February 2007) there are 438 OCSD residents registered, including 238 1<sup>st</sup>-8<sup>th</sup> grade children and 200 high school age children. The current number of registered home school students represents a little over four percent of the OCSD's resident school-age population.

### ***Hispanic Enrollment Growth***

At eight percent of total enrollment, the District has a smaller share of Hispanic enrollment than the 16 percent share in the State of Oregon overall, but the growth in Hispanic enrollment in the OCSD has outpaced the District's non-Hispanic enrollment growth. In the past 10 years, Hispanic enrollment has grown by 365 students (142 percent), while the number of non-Hispanic students has increased by 240 students (3.5 percent). The age distribution of each group plays a major role in these trends. The non-Hispanic white population is older, on average, and each graduating 12<sup>th</sup> grade class is replaced by a smaller incoming kindergarten class. Conversely, the Hispanic population currently includes more young children and fewer teenagers. Table 12 reports Hispanic enrollment annually from 1996-97 and by grade level groups from 2001-02 to 2006-07.

**Table 12**  
**Hispanic Enrollment History, Oregon City School District**

	Year						5 year change	
	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Number	Percent
Hispanic K-6	197	237	260	286	354	391	194	98%
<i>Share of K-6 Total</i>	5%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%		
Hispanic 7-8	52	52	73	78	79	83	31	60%
<i>Share of 7-8 Total</i>	4%	4%	6%	6%	6%	7%		
Hispanic 9-12	62	88	97	105	132	148	86	139%
<i>Share of 9-12 Total</i>	3%	4%	4%	5%	6%	7%		
<b>Hispanic Total</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>100%</b>
<i>Share of K-12 Total</i>	4%	5%	5%	6%	7%	8%		

**K-12 Enrollment Change, 1996-97 to 2006-07**

Year	Total Enrollment			Hispanic Enrollment			Non-Hispanic Enrollment		
	K-12	Change		K-12	Change		K-12	Change	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
1996-97	7,159			257			6,902		
1997-98	7,141	-18	-0.3%	294	37	14%	6,847	-55	-0.8%
1998-99	7,202	61	0.9%	N/A			N/A		
1999-00	7,302	100	1.4%	306			6,996		
2000-01	7,339	37	0.5%	330	24	8%	7,009	13	0.2%
2001-02	7,410	71	1.0%	311	-19	-6%	7,099	90	1.3%
2002-03	7,672	262	3.5%	377	66	21%	7,295	196	2.8%
2003-04	7,928	256	3.3%	430	53	14%	7,498	203	2.8%
2004-05	7,996	68	0.9%	469	39	9%	7,527	29	0.4%
2005-06	7,953	-43	-0.5%	565	96	20%	7,388	-139	-1.8%
2006-07	7,764	-189	-2.4%	622	57	10%	7,142	-246	-3.3%
<b>Change 1996-97 to 2006-07</b>		<b>605</b>	<b>8.5%</b>		<b>365</b>	<b>142%</b>		<b>240</b>	<b>3.5%</b>

Source: Oregon City School District, September 30 quarterly report information.

### *Neighboring Districts*

Table 13 displays several facts about OCSD demographic and enrollment trends in comparison to three other nearby Clackamas County school districts. The overall enrollment growth or decline in each district is influenced by housing construction, and also by the district's unique demographics. Housing development within the OCSD was much greater in the late 1990s and early 2000s than in the early 1990s, and that is reflected in the different growth rates by period. Conversely, Canby added more housing in the early 1990s than in the more recent periods. Gladstone and Canby have both lost enrollment in the past few years as relatively small classes have entered elementary grades. Compared with the three other districts, OCSD's enrollment growth between 1990 and 2000 was slower than its overall population growth because it experienced significant decline in its school-age population share.

**Table 13**  
**Selected Clackamas County School Districts**  
**Demographic and Enrollment Highlights, 1990 to 2006**

	<b>Oregon City</b>	<b>Canby</b>	<b>Gladstone</b>	<b>North Clackamas</b>
Enrollment growth, <b>1990-91 to 1995-96</b>	-1%	13%	12%	13%
Enrollment growth, <b>1995-96 to 2000-01</b>	6%	9%	5%	8%
Enrollment growth, <b>2000-01 to 2006-07</b>	6%	-4%	-9%	15%
Latino enrollment, <b>2006-07</b>	8%	20%	9%	11%
Grades 9-12 enrollment, <b>2006-07</b>	29%	34%	37%	34%
Population growth, <b>1990 to 2000</b>	24%	18%	15%	26%
Multi-family housing share, <b>2000</b>	23%	24%	26%	38%
Population age 5 to 17, <b>1990</b>	20.9%	20.1%	19.7%	17.3%
Population age 5 to 17, <b>2000</b>	19.1%	20.5%	19.2%	17.6%
Population under age 5, <b>1990</b>	7.6%	6.8%	6.7%	6.4%
Population under age 5, <b>2000</b>	7.2%	6.4%	6.8%	6.8%
Population rural, <b>2000</b>	16.5%	35.6%	0.0%	1.0%

*Data assembled by Population Research Center, PSU, from several sources: U.S. Census Bureau; Canby S.D.; Oregon City S.D.; OR Dept. of Education; U.S. Dept. of Education.*

### ***Enrollment Trends at Individual Schools: Elementary Schools***

Each of the District's 10 elementary schools had Fall 2006 enrollments within 14 percent of their enrollments five years earlier. Three schools gained enrollment, three had notable losses, and four had total enrollment in 2006-07 similar to their 2001-02 enrollment, in spite of year to year fluctuation.

Enrollment trends at elementary schools were influenced by the relatively stable district-wide K-6 enrollment during the period and a pair of boundary realignments that occurred in 2004. Gaffney Lane and John McLoughlin experienced several years of growth between the late 1990s and the 2003-04 school year. In 2004, portions of their attendance areas were reassigned to Mt. Pleasant (from Gaffney Lane) and King (from McLoughlin), both of which lost enrollment between the late 1990s and 2003-04. The boundary changes were implemented for the 2004-05 school year, and subsequent trends have reinforced the need for the adjustments —Gaffney Lane and John McLoughlin have continued to add enrollment, while Mt. Pleasant and King continued to lose enrollment.

Even after losing a portion of its previous attendance area, John McLoughlin had the largest numeric and percentage increase of any elementary school between 2001-02 and 2006-07 (65 students, 13 percent), followed by Jennings Lodge (33 students, 12 percent) and Holcomb (33 students, eight percent).

The greatest enrollment losses between 2001-02 and 2006-07 occurred at Redland (75 students, 12 percent) and Park Place (42 students, 14 percent). In both cases, losses were largely due to downward trends in births within their attendance areas resulting in smaller primary grades replacing larger upper grades. Redland's enrollment fell by 37 students between 2005-06 and 2006-07, coinciding with the opening of the Springwater Charter School. Among Springwater's 85 students in Fall 2006 were 17 former Redland students and a few Redland area kindergarten residents, so about half of Redland's 2006 enrollment decline was related to the opening of Springwater. Gaffney Lane also had lower enrollment in 2006-07 than in 2001-02 (33 students, five percent), due to the boundary adjustment giving the school a smaller attendance area.

### ***Enrollment Trends at Individual Schools: Secondary Schools***

All three of the District's secondary schools have gained enrollment in the past five years. However, each school's Fall 2006 enrollment was lower than its recent peak. The middle schools peaked first, with Gardiner now 30 students below its peak of 641 students in 2003-04, and Ogden 49 students below its 2004-05 peak of 713 students. Because the District's middle schools only include two grades, enrollments are subject to annual fluctuation based on the size of the incoming 7<sup>th</sup> grade class relative to the previous year's 8<sup>th</sup> grade class.

Oregon City High School gained enrollment each year beginning in 2000-01 (including the Moss Freshman Campus prior to 2003), reaching a peak of 2,374 students in 2005-06. During the six years of growth, high school enrollment swelled by 477 students. In Fall 2006, OCHS enrolled 2,259 students, 115 fewer than the Fall 2005 peak. The incoming 9<sup>th</sup> grade class in Fall 2006 was smaller than in the previous three years, and the new OCSLA charter school enrolled 82 students in Fall 2006, mostly in grades 10, 11 and 12.

Total enrollments at each of the District's schools from 2001-02 to 2006-07 are shown in Table 14 on the next page. Enrollment change is calculated for the period between 2001-02 and 2006-07.

**Table 14**  
**Enrollment History for Individual Schools, 2001-02 to 2006-07**

School	Historic Enrollment						Change 2001-02 to 2006-07	
	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Number	Percent
Beavercreek Elementary	494	497	474	494	511	494	0	0.0%
Candy Lane Elementary	223	218	256	243	232	221	-2	-0.9%
Gaffney Lane Elementary	623	685	665	574	584	590	-33	-5.3%
Holcomb Elementary	394	414	416	423	431	427	33	8.4%
Jennings Lodge Elementary	279	312	308	309	293	312	33	11.8%
John McLoughlin Elementary	514	557	595	556	572	579	65	12.6%
King Elementary	415	413	380	466	412	402	-13	-3.1%
Mt. Pleasant Elementary	417	381	362	426	402	400	-17	-4.1%
Park Place Elementary	301	309	310	296	286	259	-42	-14.0%
Redland Elementary	621	614	593	604	583	546	-75	-12.1%
<b>Elementary Totals</b>	<b>4,281</b>	<b>4,400</b>	<b>4,359</b>	<b>4,391</b>	<b>4,306</b>	<b>4,230</b>	<b>-51</b>	<b>-1.2%</b>
Gardiner Middle School	586	624	641	587	608	611	25	4.3%
Ogden Middle School	614	653	679	713	665	664	50	8.1%
<b>Middle School Totals</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,277</b>	<b>1,320</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,273</b>	<b>1,275</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>6.3%</b>
<b>Oregon City High School</b>	<b>1,929</b>	<b>1,995</b>	<b>2,249</b>	<b>2,305</b>	<b>2,374</b>	<b>2,259</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>17.1%</b>
<b>District Totals</b>	<b>7,410</b>	<b>7,672</b>	<b>7,928</b>	<b>7,996</b>	<b>7,953</b>	<b>7,764</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>4.8%</b>

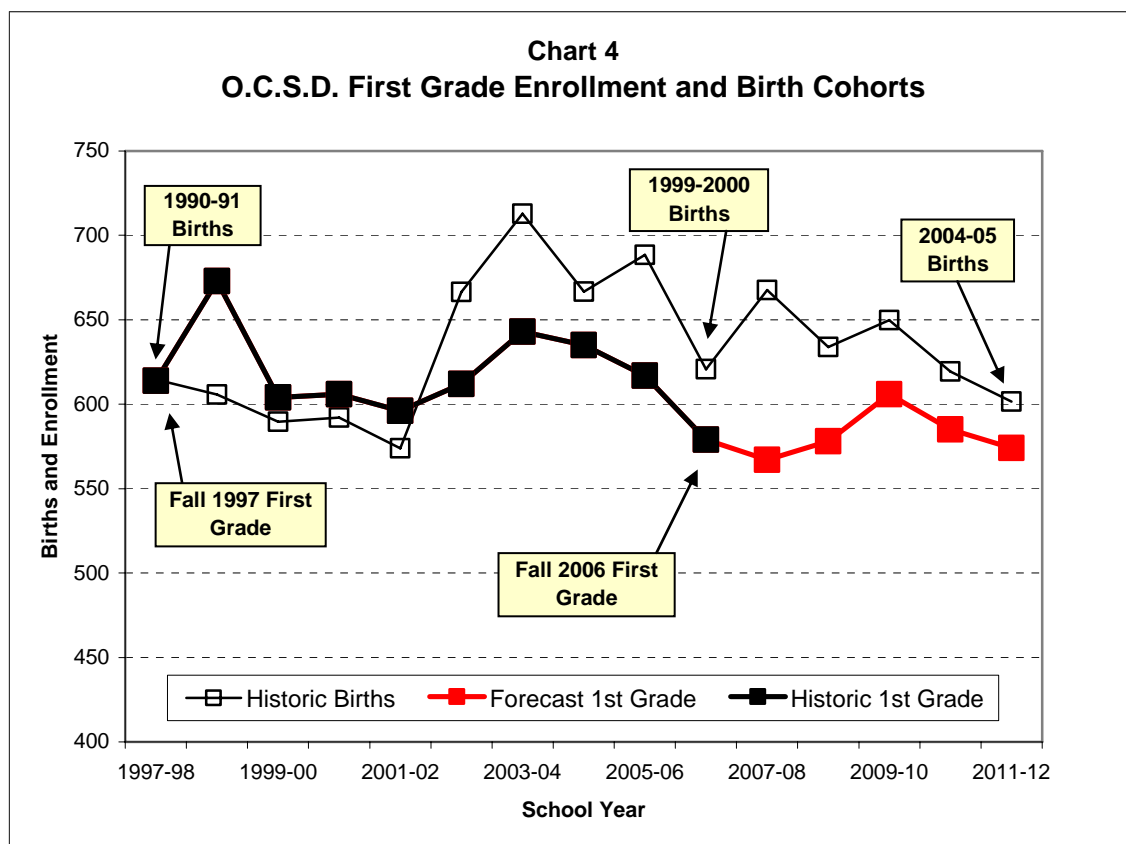
Source: Oregon City School District, September 30 quarterly report information.

## ENROLLMENT FORECASTS

### *District-wide Enrollment Forecast*

These enrollment forecasts rely on input from three general sources of information: births, recent enrollment history, and housing development data. In the cohort model used to produce the forecast, we base assumptions about future migration levels on recent migration trends and the level of housing growth expected in the future.

Births to women residing within the specific boundaries of the District were estimated for the years 1990 to 2005, using individual birth records obtained through a data use agreement with the Oregon Center for Health Statistics. This data provides a closer spatial and chronological fit than the annual data published by zip code, as births can be grouped by school attendance area and by grade cohort (September to August). Chart 4





shows the relationship between the number of births in the District and the 1<sup>st</sup> grade class sizes six years later. For example, the Fall 1997 1<sup>st</sup> grade class is aligned with the September 1990 to August 1991 births. About 15 percent of District residents enroll in private schools or are home schooled, so 1<sup>st</sup> grade enrollment at or above the corresponding number of births, as in the Fall 1997 to Fall 2001 period, indicates significant in-migration of children between birth and age six. In each of the five years from 2002-03 to 2006-07, 1<sup>st</sup> grade enrollment has been five to 10 percent lower than the number of births in the District for each cohort, indicating that there has been some net in-migration of young children, but not as much as in the earlier period.

Several years of recent OCSD enrollment history were evaluated to develop initial grade progression rates (GPRs) for the forecast. The GPR is the ratio of enrollment in a specific grade in one year to the enrollment of the same age cohort in the previous year. For example, the number of students enrolled in second grade this year divided by the number of students enrolled in first grade last year. Rates for some grades may be consistently high, indicating that new students are entering the District from private schools. For this reason, it is common to see higher GPRs for the K-1<sup>st</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup>-9<sup>th</sup> grade transitions. In grades 10, 11, or 12, low GPRs can indicate that students are leaving high school or being retained at lower grade levels. But for most elementary grades, if the population entering and leaving the District is in balance and there is not widespread grade retention, one can expect GPRs very close to 1.00.

Although the District lost enrollment overall between last year and this year, the average GPR observed for elementary grades was between 1.00 and 1.01, so there was a small enrollment gain due to more children entering than leaving District-run elementary schools.<sup>11</sup> The 2005-06 to 2006-07 elementary GPRs were similar to the average of the previous five years. Enrollment losses were influenced by the downward trend in births after the late 1990s peak rather than the movement of families into and out of the District.

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<sup>11</sup>This calculation excludes charter school enrollment, and also excludes the kindergarten to 1<sup>st</sup> grade transition. In Fall 2006, there were 3,158 2<sup>nd</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> grade students in district-run schools, compared with 3,138 1<sup>st</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> grade students in Fall 2005, a grade progression ratio of 1.006. If students at Springwater charter school were included in Fall 2006, the ratio was 1.020.

The link between housing and school enrollment is less certain, and more judgment is required to integrate the housing data into the forecast. The District's housing stock is growing, but many of the new units are townhouse style attached homes. In other Portland metro area districts we have observed that attached homes have fewer school age children per unit compared with detached single family homes.<sup>12</sup> Because the population in Oregon and the U.S. has aged and fertility rates have declined, a smaller share of households include young children now than in the past, weakening the influence of housing growth on school enrollment.

If housing development was expected to slow down or to increase sharply, the two “levers” used to adjust the cohort model are the kindergarten to birth ratio and the grade progression rates. If large scale development of brand new neighborhoods was expected, an additional housing model could supplement the cohort model. In a housing model, we would look for comparable developments based on criteria such as housing type (single, multiple), price, number of bedrooms, lot and unit size, and proximity to schools. Estimates of the average number of students per unit by grade level would be multiplied by the number of units in the development, using information from planners or developers about the proposed development timeline.

In future forecasts, as more details are known about prospective development in the Park Place and Beaver Creek UGB expansion areas, such a housing model may be needed. Recently completed Concept Plans for the two areas envision 1,459 new housing units in Park Place and 1,043 to 1,317 in Beaver Creek.<sup>13</sup> In response to questions about schools at a July 2006 Park Place Concept Plan Community Information Night, planners stated:

“The Oregon City School District will review the population projections to determine if the future population can be accommodated in the existing schools or if there is a need to construct additional schools. The Oregon City School District is actively involved in the Park Place Concept Planning process with active participation on the Project Advisory Committee.”

<sup>12</sup> *Hillsboro School District, Population and Enrollment Forecasts, 2006-07 to 2015-16*, Population Research Center, Portland State University, April, 2006. Estimates of Fall 2005 HSD students per unit were 0.59 for detached single family homes, 0.33 for attached or very small lot single family homes, and 0.10 for condominium units.

<sup>13</sup> Information about the Concept Plans is available at <http://www.parkplaceconceptplan.com/> and <http://www.orcity.org/community-develop/planning/BC-ConceptPlan/BCIndex.htm>.

Future housing in the two UGB expansion areas for which Concept Plans have been prepared and in the other UGB expansion area along South End Road will supplement ongoing subdivision and infill development to create over 6,000 new housing units between 2002 and 2017, when the City of Oregon City reaches a population of approximately 45,700.<sup>14</sup>

It may be several years before the first homes in the UGB expansion areas are occupied, but within the five year horizon of these enrollment forecasts, we expect the OCSD to continue to add 300 to 400 housing units annually, similar to the past several years.

Table 15 compares the average GPRs in the enrollment forecast with the observed average of the previous five years. The rates for 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, and 3<sup>rd</sup> grade are slightly higher than historic averages, which include relatively low rates in 2006-07 when Springwater charter school opened.

<b>Table 15</b> <b>Average Grade Progression Rates*</b> <b>OCSD, Historic and Forecast</b>		
<b>Grade Transition</b>	<b>Historic 2001-02 to 2006-07</b>	<b>Forecast 2006-07 to 2011-12</b>
K-1	1.04	1.06
1-2	1.01	1.03
2-3	1.00	1.01
3-4	1.00	1.00
4-5	1.02	1.02
5-6	1.02	1.02
6-7	1.00	0.98
7-8	0.99	1.00
8-9	1.02	1.00
9-10	0.94	0.89
10-11	0.91	0.93
11-12	0.97	0.95

*\*Ratio of enrollment in an individual grade to enrollment in the previous grade the previous year. The figures are averages for each period.*

<sup>14</sup>*Oregon City Comprehensive Plan*, June 2004. Linked from <http://www.orcity.org/community-develop/planning/>

Overall K-12 enrollment is forecast to decline slightly throughout the next five years, with the largest change of about one percent in Fall 2007, followed by changes of at most one half of one percent in each of the following four years. Over the entire five year period, K-12 enrollment is forecast to fall by about 200 students, or 2.6 percent.

Most of the forecast enrollment loss occurs at the elementary level. Although kindergarten and 1<sup>st</sup> grade enrollments are expected to remain at or above their 2006-07 levels, they are low compared with classes in the early 2000s. The larger classes that entered OCSD schools between 2001 and 2004 will be graduating from 6<sup>th</sup> grade in the next few years, being replaced by much smaller classes entering the elementary schools. Overall K-6 enrollment is forecast to decline by 170 students (4.0 percent) between 2006-07 and 2011-12.

In spite of annual fluctuations, middle school enrollment is forecast to remain close to its current level for the five year forecast period, while high school enrollment is forecast to decline only slightly, by 54 students (2.4 percent).

In the “Enrollment Trends” section we described the impact that two new charter schools had on enrollment in district-run schools. The forecasts in this report exclude charter school enrollment, but they incorporate the assumptions that Springwater will expand incrementally until it enrolls about 185 students in grades K-8 in 2010-11, and that OCSLA will expand slightly, to its current capacity of 110 students. A third charter school conditionally approved by the OCSD Board in April 2007, Alliance Charter Academy, should have little impact on enrollment in district-run schools since it would “target [K-12] students not currently served in the district such as home schooled students and dropouts.”<sup>15</sup> If future charter schools are approved that draw students from existing district-run schools, we would expect enrollment in district-run schools to be lower than these forecasts. Conversely, if any existing charter schools close, enrollment in district-run schools could be higher.

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<sup>15</sup>Text from Board of Directors Meeting Minutes, March 12, 2007. Conditional approval granted at April 9, 2007 Board meeting.

Table 16 contains grade level forecasts for the Oregon City School District for each year from 2007-08 to 2011-12. The forecasts are also summarized by grade level groups (K-6, 7-8, and 9-12). The table includes six years of historic enrollment figures to facilitate comparison between historic and forecast enrollment change by single year and five year increments.

Table 16

## Oregon City School District, Enrollment History and Forecasts, 2001-02 to 2011-12

Historic Enrollment <sup>1</sup>							Forecast Enrollment <sup>1</sup>				
Grade	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
K	568	645	615	584	541	516	526	552	532	522	528
1	596	612	643	635	617	556	547	558	586	565	555
2	613	601	605	654	658	619	576	564	575	604	583
3	602	630	594	611	664	641	622	580	568	579	608
4	632	638	616	599	605	650	635	627	585	573	584
5	616	630	659	633	594	633	658	652	644	601	589
6	654	644	627	675	627	615	645	671	664	656	613
7	625	662	662	637	651	619	605	635	660	653	645
8	575	615	658	663	622	656	617	603	633	657	650
9	549	606	649	669	658	617	650	610	596	626	669
10	536	529	593	606	623	583	552	580	543	530	558
11	399	481	506	545	562	541	536	512	542	507	495
12	445	379	501	485	524	518	513	510	488	517	483
US <sup>2</sup>	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,410</b>	<b>7,672</b>	<b>7,928</b>	<b>7,996</b>	<b>7,953</b>	<b>7,764</b>	<b>7,682</b>	<b>7,654</b>	<b>7,616</b>	<b>7,590</b>	<b>7,560</b>
One Year Change:							-82 (-1.1%)	-28 (-0.4%)	-38 (-0.5%)	-26 (-0.3%)	-30 (-0.4%)
Five Year Change:							-204 (-2.6%)				
<b>K-6</b>	<b>4,281</b>	<b>4,400</b>	<b>4,359</b>	<b>4,391</b>	<b>4,306</b>	<b>4,230</b>	<b>4,209</b>	<b>4,204</b>	<b>4,154</b>	<b>4,100</b>	<b>4,060</b>
One Year Change:							-21 (-0.5%)	-5 (-0.1%)	-50 (-1.2%)	-54 (-1.3%)	-40 (-1.0%)
Five Year Change:							-170 (-4.0%)				
<b>7-8</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,277</b>	<b>1,320</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,273</b>	<b>1,275</b>	<b>1,222</b>	<b>1,238</b>	<b>1,293</b>	<b>1,310</b>	<b>1,295</b>
One Year Change:							-53 (-4.2%)	16 (1.3%)	55 (4.4%)	17 (1.3%)	-15 (-1.1%)
Five Year Change:							20 (1.6%)				
<b>9-12</b>	<b>1,929</b>	<b>1,995</b>	<b>2,249</b>	<b>2,305</b>	<b>2,374</b>	<b>2,259</b>	<b>2,251</b>	<b>2,212</b>	<b>2,169</b>	<b>2,180</b>	<b>2,205</b>
One Year Change:							-8 (-0.4%)	-39 (-1.7%)	-43 (-1.9%)	11 (0.5%)	25 (1.1%)
Five Year Change:							-54 (-2.4%)				

1. Does not include enrollment at charter schools.

2. "US" is ungraded secondary; included in grade 9-12 totals

Historic: Oregon City School District, September 30 quarterly report information.

Forecast: Population Research Center, Portland State University, April 2007

### ***Individual School Forecasts***

We prepared forecasts for individual schools under a scenario in which current boundaries and grade configurations remain constant. Program changes, school choice policies, or other decisions about individual schools and the students they serve could impact enrollment in ways that these forecasts do not anticipate. The individual school forecasts depict what future enrollments might be if today's facilities, programs, and boundaries were unchanged.

The methodology for the individual school forecasts relies on unique sets of grade progression rates for each school and the ratio of kindergarten enrollment to lagged births within the school's attendance area. New kindergarten classes are the number of births and a ratio that incorporates the expected level of migration between birth and age five as well as the public school "capture" rate. Subsequent grades are forecast using GPRs based initially on recent rates and adjusted based on expected levels of housing growth. The final forecasts for individual schools are controlled to match the district-wide forecasts.

Among the District's elementary schools, the largest enrollment increases between 2006-07 and 2011-12 are forecast at Beavercreek (54 students, or 11 percent) and John McLoughlin (45 students, or eight percent). There are more new housing units planned in the Beavercreek attendance area than in any other part of the OCSD, followed by the John McLoughlin attendance area. John McLoughlin has had an increase in the number of births within its attendance area in the past few years, likely resulting from the large increase in housing stock. Smaller enrollment increases are forecast at Candy Lane (22 students, or 10 percent) and Gaffney Lane (14 students, or two percent).

Five of the District's 10 elementary schools are forecast to lose between 10 and 20 percent of their enrollment in the next five years. These schools either have little planned housing development, recent decreases in the number of births in their attendance areas, or both. Schools with a 2011-12 forecast of 60 to 70 students fewer than their 2006-07 enrollment are Jennings Lodge, King, and Redland. Mt. Pleasant and Park Place are each

forecast to decline by about 40 students over the five year period. A more moderate loss of 30 students, or seven percent, is forecast at Holcomb.

Although migration can contribute to enrollment gains at the secondary level as well as the elementary level, enrollment changes at Gardiner, Ogden, and OCHS depend largely on the size of the classes moving up from feeder schools. Both middle schools have 2011-12 enrollment forecasts very close to their 2006-07 enrollments, though Gardiner's forecast fluctuates widely between a low of 580 in 2007-08 to a high of 679 in 2010-11. Ogden's enrollment is forecast to be more stable, remaining in the range between 631 and 667 students in each of the next five years. Oregon City High School is also forecast to have relatively stable enrollment, decreasing by about 90 students over the next three years, and then growing slightly in 2010-11 and 2011-12.

Table 17 on the next page presents the enrollment forecasts for each school, grouped by school level. Profiles in the Appendix for each school include enrollment history and forecasts, school capacities, and housing development information for the school's attendance area.



**Table 17**  
**Enrollment Forecasts for Individual Schools, 2007-08 to 2011-12**

School	Actual	Forecast					Change 2006-07 to 2011-12	
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Number	Percent
Beavercreek Elementary	494	499	505	529	548	548	54	10.9%
Candy Lane Elementary (3rd-6th)	221	237	245	253	250	243	22	10.0%
Gaffney Lane Elementary	590	584	602	598	599	604	14	2.4%
Holcomb Elementary	427	427	427	418	412	397	-30	-7.0%
Jennings Lodge Elementary (K-3rd)	312	299	287	273	255	248	-64	-20.5%
John McLoughlin Elementary	579	603	621	617	614	624	45	7.8%
King Elementary	402	391	382	362	341	332	-70	-17.4%
Mt. Pleasant Elementary	400	391	389	373	354	360	-40	-10.0%
Park Place Elementary	259	250	246	243	234	220	-39	-15.1%
Redland Elementary	546	528	500	488	493	484	-62	-11.4%
Gardiner Middle School	611	580	595	641	679	628	17	2.8%
Ogden Middle School	664	642	643	652	631	667	3	0.5%
Oregon City High School	2,259	2,251	2,212	2,169	2,180	2,205	-54	-2.4%
<b>District Totals</b>	<b>7,764</b>	<b>7,682</b>	<b>7,654</b>	<b>7,616</b>	<b>7,590</b>	<b>7,560</b>	<b>-204</b>	<b>-2.6%</b>

*Actual: Oregon City School District, September 30 quarterly report information.*

*Forecast: Population Research Center, Portland State University, April 2007*

## FORECAST UNCERTAINTY

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By exploring recent population, housing, and enrollment trends in the Oregon City School District, linking these trends and expectations of future demographic change in the forecast models, and producing the enrollment forecasts, we have completed a study that we believe will be useful for a variety of short and mid-range planning needs of the District.

In these forecasts, district-wide grade K-6 enrollments are expected to decline by four percent in the five year forecast period, grade 7-8 enrollment changes very little, and grade 9-12 enrollment falls by about two percent. However, we caution the users of this report on the nature of forecasting in general. Migration and household composition can vary greatly in an uncertain future. The forecast assumptions involve judgment and the expectation that future trends will fall neatly into place in alignment with current trends and known development plans. We know from past history that unforeseen events can affect these expectations.

Another uncertainty in the forecast involves the entry grades, kindergarten and 1<sup>st</sup> grade. The relationship between births and subsequent kindergarten and 1<sup>st</sup> grade enrollment five to six years later is affected by two factors – the migration of children during the years prior to enrolling in school, and the capture rate. Births peaked in 1996 to 1998, and a corresponding peak in kindergarten and 1<sup>st</sup> grade enrollments occurred between 2002 and 2004. Total enrollment in the District's kindergarten was lower in 2005 and 2006, partly due to the downturn in births. We believe that the very low Fall 2006 kindergarten enrollment is also somewhat of an anomaly, so future kindergarten class sizes are slightly higher in each year of the forecast, in spite of the fact that births observed within the District have not increased. If future kindergarten classes are consistently lower than forecast, overall K-12 enrollment may fall short of the forecast. Conversely, if there are sustained increases in kindergarten and 1<sup>st</sup> grade, they will

influence District enrollment totals for years to come, since students have 13 years to progress through the system.

The forecast includes positive net migration of students, at rates similar to or slightly higher than the past five years. The contribution of migration occurs each year in the forecast. In reality, there will be cycles of faster and slower economic and population growth in the future which no forecast will be able to predict, so the year-to-year pattern of actual growth will deviate from the forecast.

In general, forecast error varies according to the size of the population being forecast and the length of the forecast horizon. The smaller the population and the longer the forecast period, the larger the error is likely to be. In particular, the school level forecasts depend on assumptions about the distribution of housing and population growth in small areas within the District over a five year period, so they should be used as only one of many tools in the planning process.

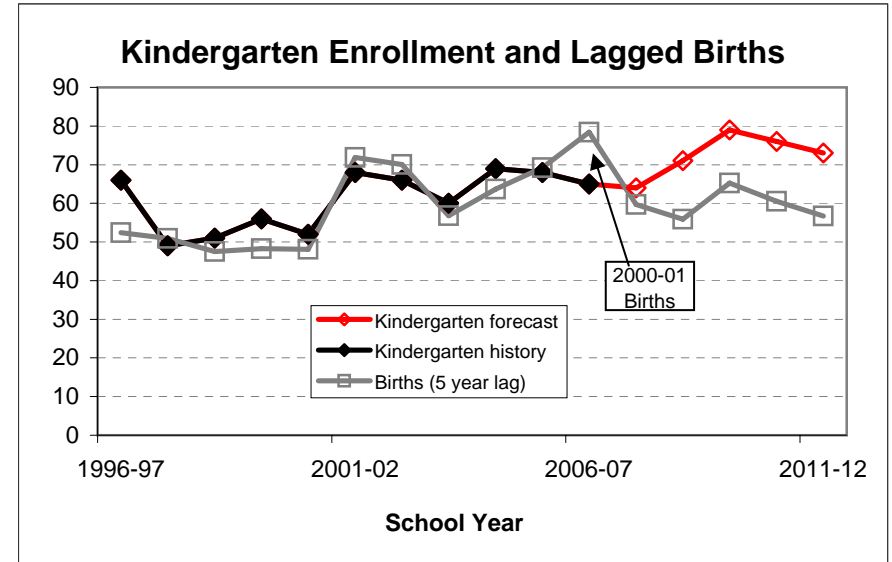
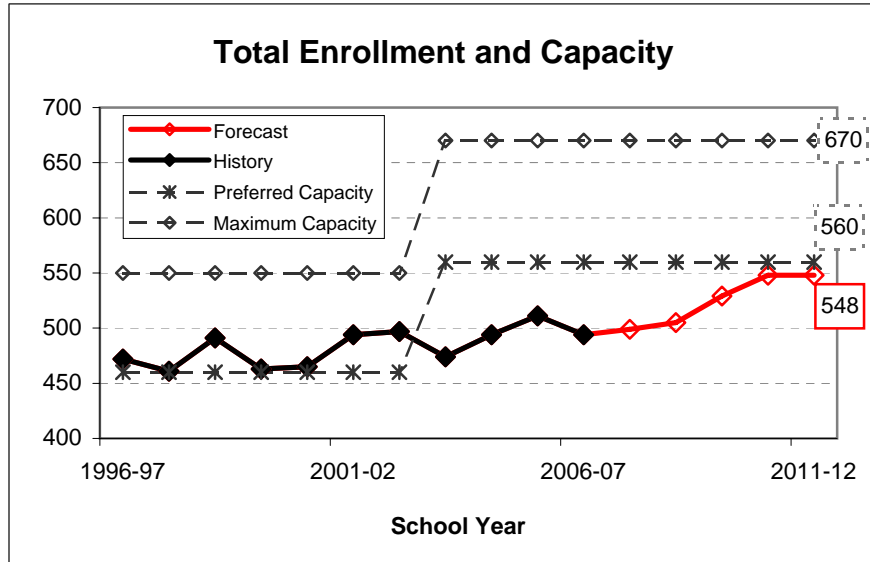
Because of the uncertainties of forecasts described in this section, it is important to monitor the results and update the forecast as new information becomes available. New information may be school enrollment data, new census data, proposals for major new housing development, or land use changes that may result in housing or economic growth that differs significantly from recent and current trends.

## **APPENDIX**

### **POPULATION, HOUSING, AND ENROLLMENT PROFILES FOR INDIVIDUAL SCHOOLS**



# Beavercreek Elementary School -- Population, Housing, and Enrollment Profile



Note: Preferred capacity employs a standard classroom multiplier of 25 students. Maximum capacity uses a standard classroom multiplier of 30. Adjustments are made for special education where needed.

## 1990 and 2000 Census Data

2006-07 attendance area boundaries

	1990	2000	'90-'00 Change	
			Number	Percent
Total Population	3,942	5,980	2,038	52%
Population Under Age 5	285	437	152	53%
Population Age 5 to 17	850	1,197	347	41%
Housing Units	1,322	2,188	866	66%
Households	1,290	2,081	791	61%
with children under 18	586	849	263	45%

## Enrollment History and Forecast

	History			Forecast
	1996-97	2001-02	2006-07	2011-12
Total enrollment	472	494	494	548
Five Year Change		22	0	54

## New Housing Development

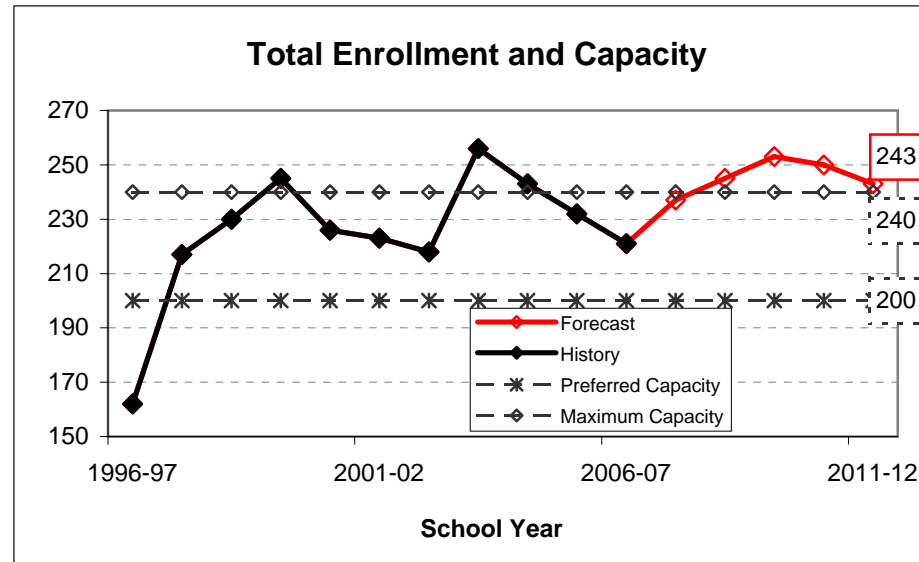
Number of single family units built 2000 to 2005 <sup>1</sup>: 290

Additional units planned and proposed, 2004-2006 <sup>2</sup>: 490

1. From Metro RLIS tax lot attribute data, February 2007.

2. Based on land use applications submitted 2004-2006. Excludes homes completed by 2005 counted in Metro RLIS data above.

# Candy Lane Elementary School -- Population, Housing, and Enrollment Profile



Note: Preferred Capacity employs a standard classroom multiplier of 25 students. Maximum Capacity uses a standard classroom multiplier of 30. Adjustments are made for special education as needed.

## 1990 and 2000 Census Data

2006-07 attendance area boundaries

	1990	2000	'90-'00 Change	
			Number	Percent
Total Population	4,357	5,194	837	19%
Population Under Age 5	352	393	41	12%
Population Age 5 to 17	826	978	152	18%
Housing Units	1,681	2,166	485	29%
Households	1,630	2,065	435	27%
with children under 18	671	730	59	9%

## Enrollment History and Forecast

	History			Forecast
	1996-97	2001-02	2006-07	2011-12
Total enrollment	162	223	221	243
Five Year Change		61	-2	22

Note: In 2002, a special education class moved from Candy Lane to Gaffney Lane.

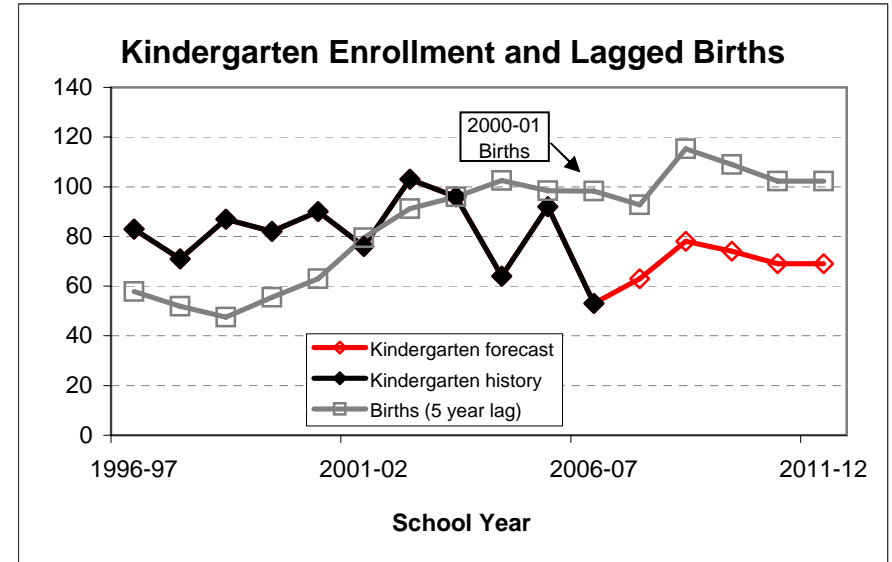
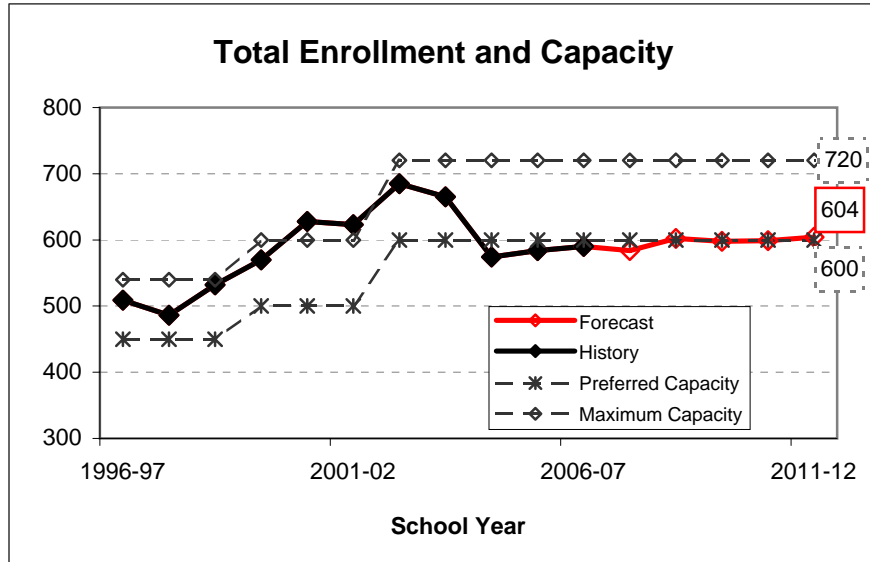
## New Housing Development

Number of single family units built 2000 to 2005 <sup>1</sup> :	73
Additional units planned and proposed, 2004-2006 <sup>2</sup> :	54

1. From Metro RLIS tax lot attribute data, February 2007.

2. Based on land use applications submitted 2004-2006. Excludes homes completed by 2005 counted in Metro RLIS data above.

# Gaffney Lane Elementary School -- Population, Housing, and Enrollment Profile



Note: Preferred capacity employs a standard classroom multiplier of 25 students. Maximum capacity uses a standard classroom multiplier of 30. Adjustments are made for special education as needed.

## 1990 and 2000 Census Data

2006-07 attendance area boundaries

	1990	2000	'90-'00 Change	
			Number	Percent
Total Population	4,090	6,611	2,521	62%
Population Under Age 5	309	524	215	70%
Population Age 5 to 17	908	1,150	242	27%
Housing Units	1,446	2,540	1,094	76%
Households	1,418	2,329	911	64%
with children under 18	629	898	269	43%

## Enrollment History and Forecast

	History			Forecast
	1996-97	2001-02	2006-07	2011-12
Total enrollment	509	623	590	604
Five Year Change		114	-33	14

Notes: In 2002, Gaffney Lane added a special education class. In 2004, a boundary change sent some students from Gaffney Lane to Mt. Pleasant.

## New Housing Development

Number of single family units built 2000 to 2005 <sup>1</sup>: 248

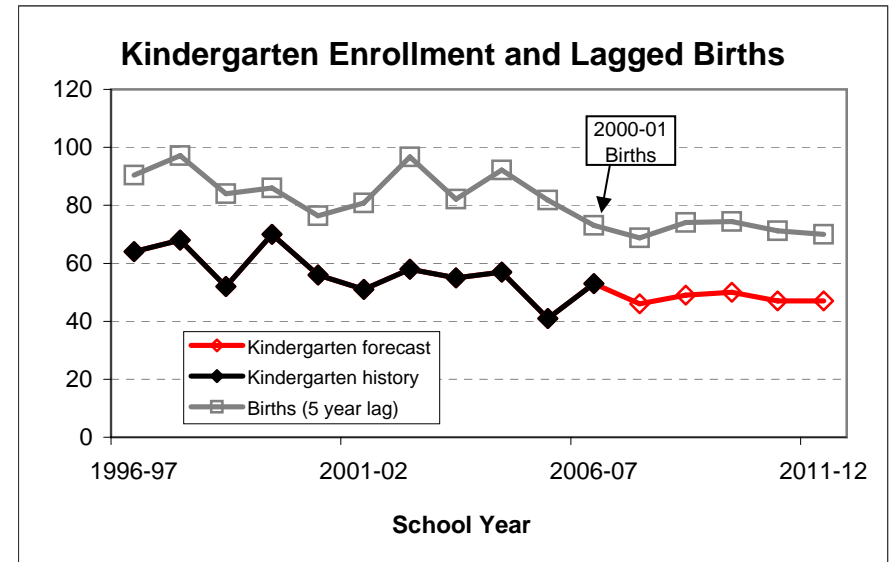
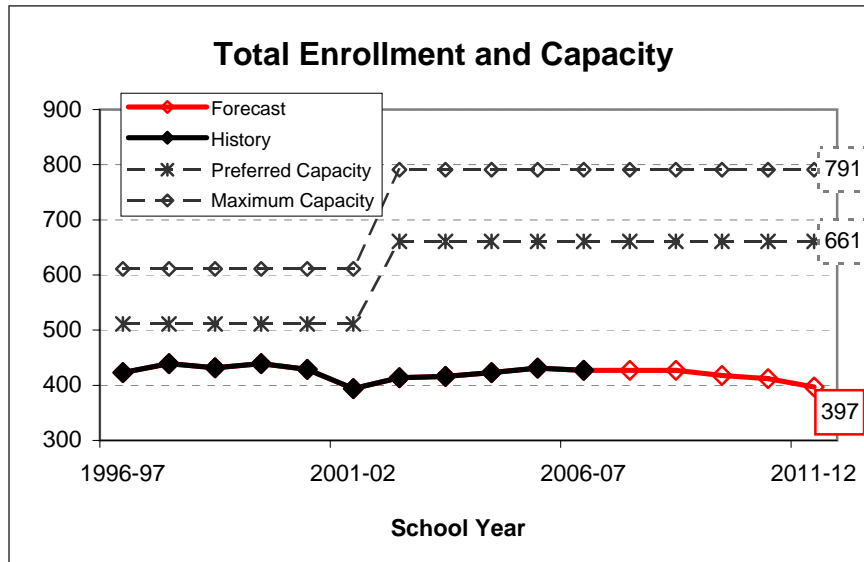
Additional units planned and proposed, 2004-2006 <sup>2</sup>: 106

1. From Metro RLIS tax lot attribute data, February 2007.

2. Based on land use applications submitted 2004-2006. Excludes homes completed by 2005 counted in Metro RLIS data above.



# Holcomb Elementary School -- Population, Housing, and Enrollment Profile



Note: Preferred capacity employs a standard classroom multiplier of 25 students. Maximum capacity uses a standard classroom multiplier of 30. Adjustments are made for special education as needed.

## 1990 and 2000 Census Data

2006-07 attendance area boundaries

	1990	2000	'90-'00 Change	
			Number	Percent
Total Population	5,594	5,803	209	4%
Population Under Age 5	429	367	-62	-14%
Population Age 5 to 17	1,136	1,077	-59	-5%
Housing Units	2,035	2,339	304	15%
Households	1,971	2,200	229	12%
with children under 18	799	775	-24	-3%

## Enrollment History and Forecast

	History			Forecast
	1996-97	2001-02	2006-07	2011-12
Total enrollment	423	394	427	397
Five Year Change		-29	33	-30

## New Housing Development

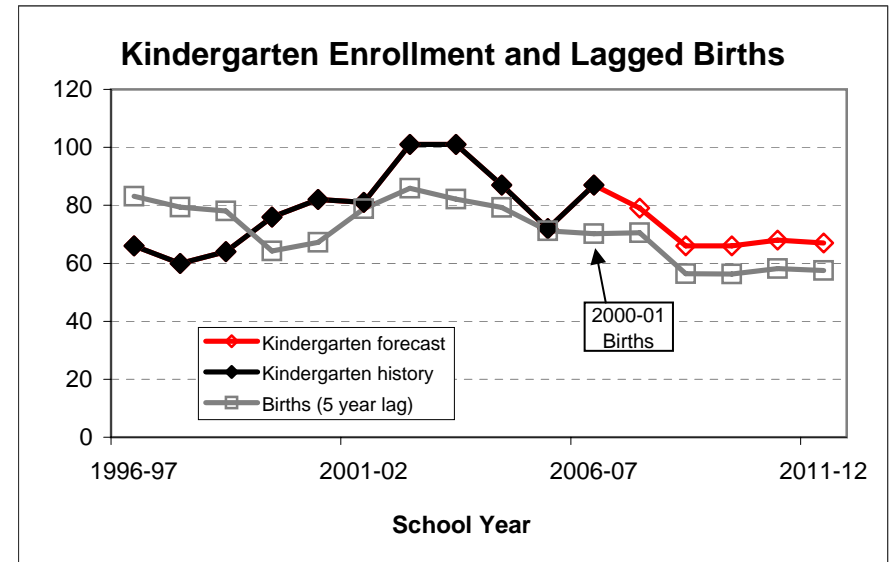
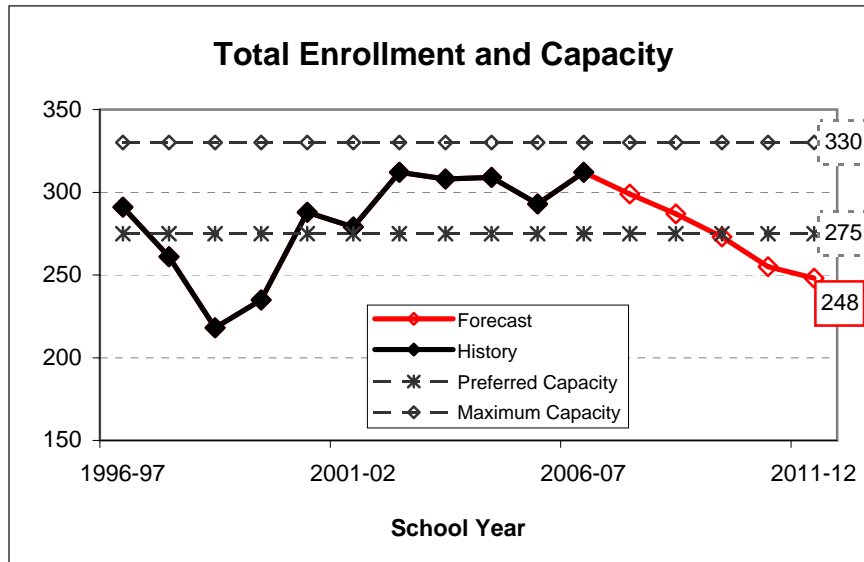
Number of single family units built 2000 to 2005 <sup>1</sup>: 276

Additional units planned and proposed, 2004-2006 <sup>2</sup>: 43

1. From Metro RLIS tax lot attribute data, February 2007.

2. Based on land use applications submitted 2004-2006. Excludes homes completed by 2005 counted in Metro RLIS data above.

# Jennings Lodge Elementary School -- Population, Housing, and Enrollment Profile



Note: Preferred capacity employs a standard classroom multiplier of 25 students. Maximum capacity uses a standard classroom multiplier of 30. Adjustments are made for special education as needed.

## 1990 and 2000 Census Data

2006-07 attendance area boundaries

	1990	2000	'90-'00 Change	
			Number	Percent
Total Population	4,357	5,194	837	19%
Population Under Age 5	352	393	41	12%
Population Age 5 to 17	826	978	152	18%
Housing Units	1,681	2,166	485	29%
Households	1,630	2,065	435	27%
with children under 18	671	730	59	9%

## Enrollment History and Forecast

	History			Forecast
	1996-97	2001-02	2006-07	2011-12
Total enrollment	291	279	312	248
Five Year Change		-12	33	-64

## New Housing Development

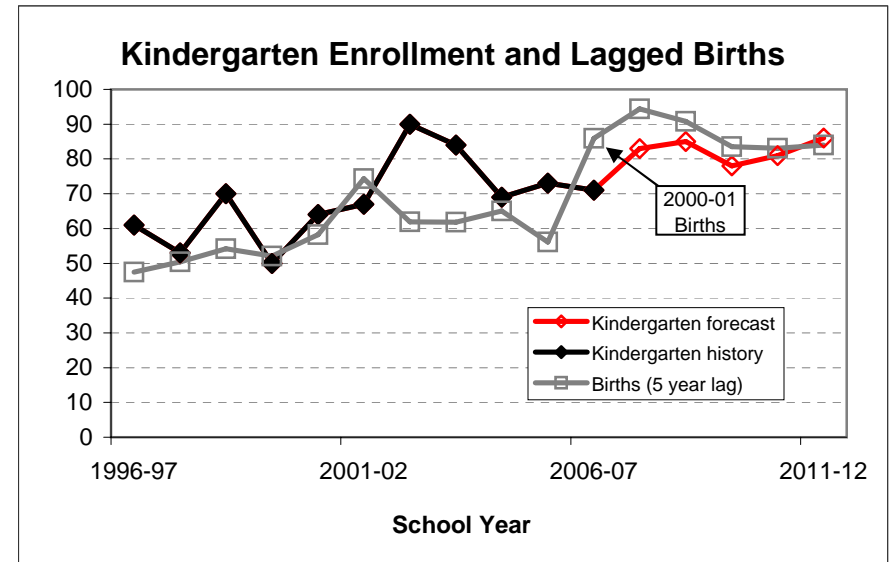
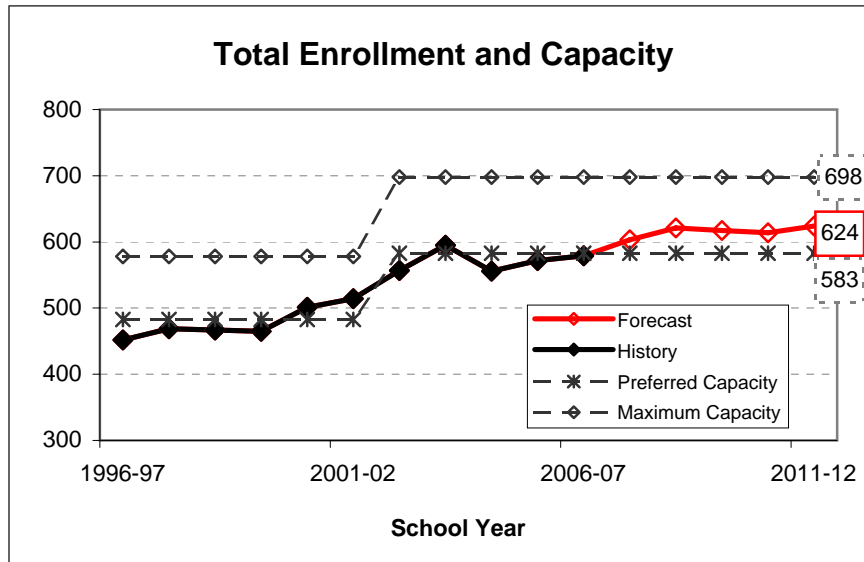
Number of single family units built 2000 to 2005 <sup>1</sup>: 73

Additional units planned and proposed, 2004-2006 <sup>2</sup>: 54

1. From Metro RLIS tax lot attribute data, February 2007.

2. Based on land use applications submitted 2004-2006. Excludes homes completed by 2005 counted in Metro RLIS data above.

# John McLoughlin Elementary School -- Population, Housing, and Enrollment Profile



Note: Preferred capacity employs a standard classroom multiplier of 25 students. Maximum capacity uses a standard classroom multiplier of 30. Adjustments are made for special education as needed.

## 1990 and 2000 Census Data

2006-07 attendance area boundaries

	1990	2000	'90-'00 Change	
			Number	Percent
Total Population	3,308	5,492	2,184	66%
Population Under Age 5	217	385	168	77%
Population Age 5 to 17	770	1,073	303	39%
Housing Units	1,117	2,025	908	81%
Households	1,094	1,948	854	78%
with children under 18	500	771	271	54%

## Enrollment History and Forecast

	History			Forecast
	1996-97	2001-02	2006-07	2011-12
Total enrollment	452	514	579	624
Five Year Change		62	65	45

Note: In 2004, a boundary change sent some students from McLoughlin to King.

## New Housing Development

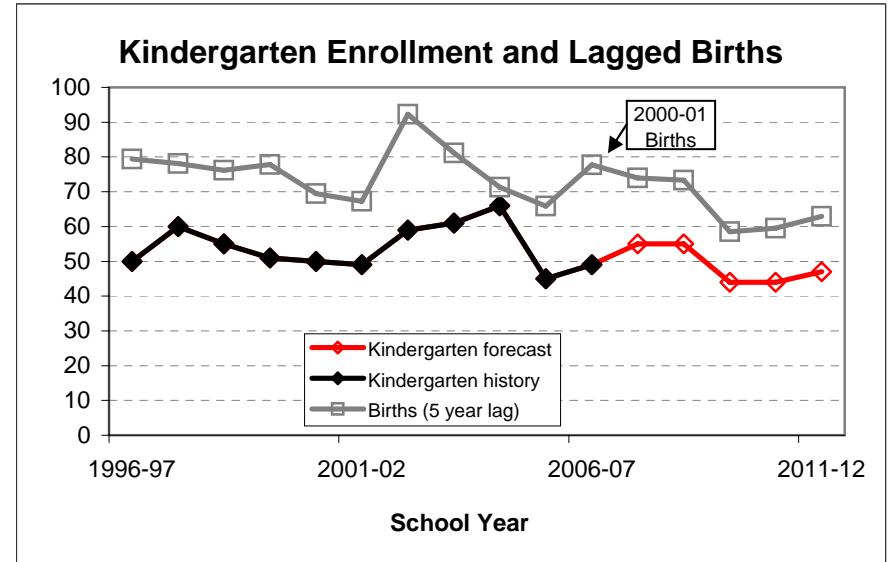
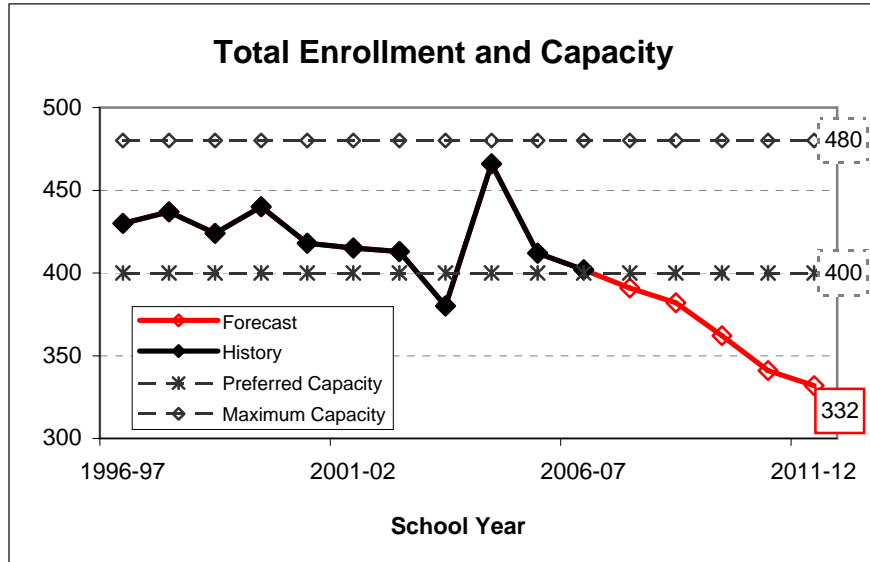
Number of single family units built 2000 to 2005 <sup>1</sup>: 727

Additional units planned and proposed, 2004-2006 <sup>2</sup>: 227

1. From Metro RLIS tax lot attribute data, February 2007.

2. Based on land use applications submitted 2004-2006. Excludes homes completed by 2005 counted in Metro RLIS data above.

# King Elementary School -- Population, Housing, and Enrollment Profile



Note: Preferred capacity employs a standard classroom multiplier of 25 students. Maximum capacity uses a standard classroom multiplier of 30. Adjustments are made for special education as needed.

## 1990 and 2000 Census Data

2006-07 attendance area boundaries

	1990	2000	'90-'00 Change	
			Number	Percent
Total Population	4,454	4,220	-234	-5%
Population Under Age 5	406	359	-47	-12%
Population Age 5 to 17	853	764	-89	-10%
Housing Units	1,768	1,742	-26	-1%
Households	1,701	1,653	-48	-3%
with children under 18	700	619	-81	-12%

## Enrollment History and Forecast

	History			Forecast
	1996-97	2001-02	2006-07	2011-12
Total enrollment	430	415	402	332
Five Year Change		-15	-13	-70

Note: In 2004, a boundary change sent some students from McLoughlin to King.

## New Housing Development

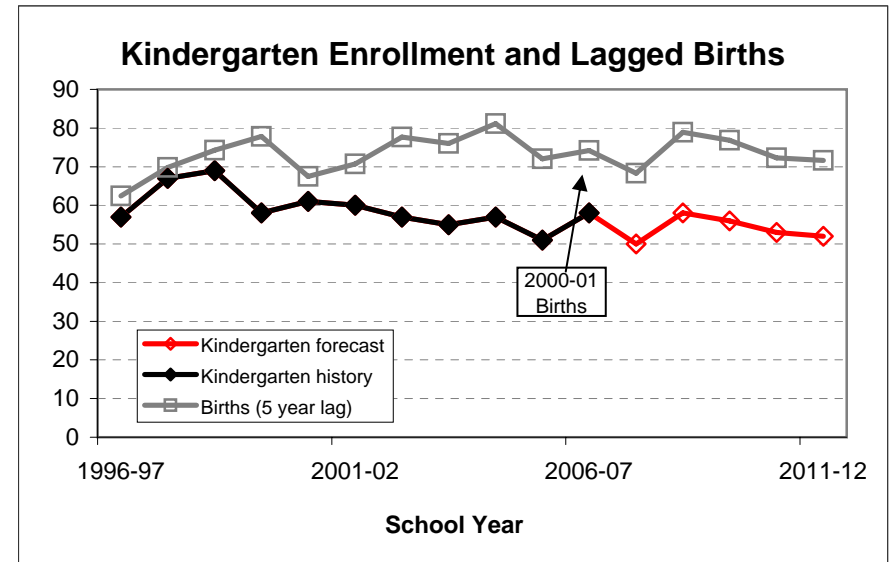
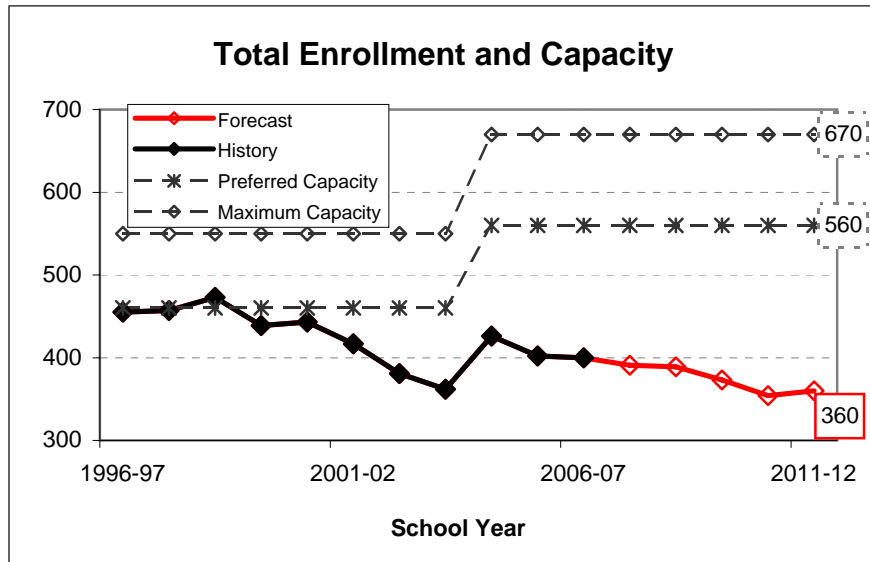
Number of single family units built 2000 to 2005 <sup>1</sup>: 27

Additional units planned and proposed, 2004-2006 <sup>2</sup>: 15

1. From Metro RLIS tax lot attribute data, February 2007.

2. Based on land use applications submitted 2004-2006. Excludes homes completed by 2005 counted in Metro RLIS data above.

# Mt. Pleasant Elementary School -- Population, Housing, and Enrollment Profile



Note: Preferred capacity employs a standard classroom multiplier of 25 students. Maximum capacity uses a standard classroom multiplier of 30. Adjustments are made for special education as needed.

## 1990 and 2000 Census Data

2006-07 attendance area boundaries

	1990	2000	'90-'00 Change	
			Number	Percent
Total Population	3,733	4,442	709	19%
Population Under Age 5	309	370	61	20%
Population Age 5 to 17	735	876	141	19%
Housing Units	1,376	1,706	330	24%
Households	1,333	1,632	299	22%
with children under 18	558	691	133	24%

## Enrollment History and Forecast

	History			Forecast
	1996-97	2001-02	2006-07	2011-12
Total enrollment	455	417	400	360
Five Year Change		-38	-17	-40

Note: In 2004, a boundary change sent some students from Gaffney Lane to Mt. Pleasant.

## New Housing Development

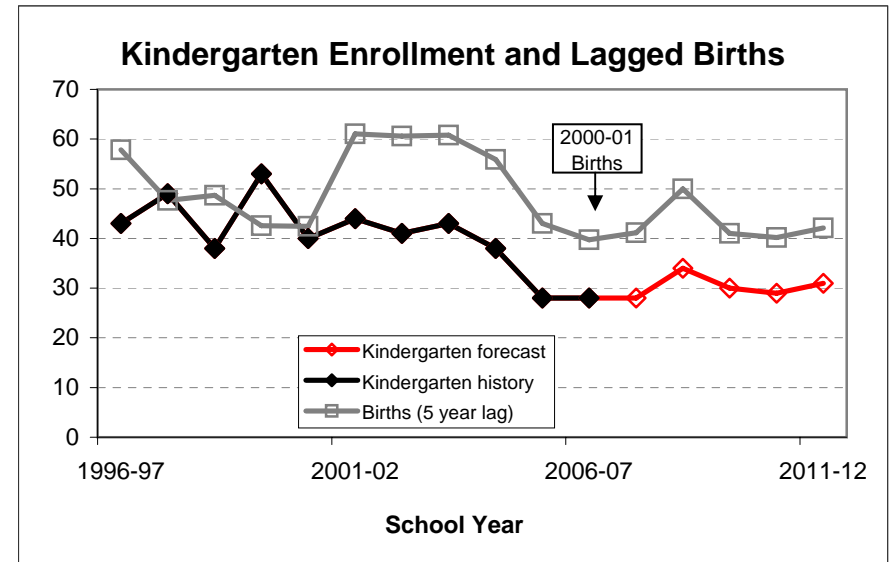
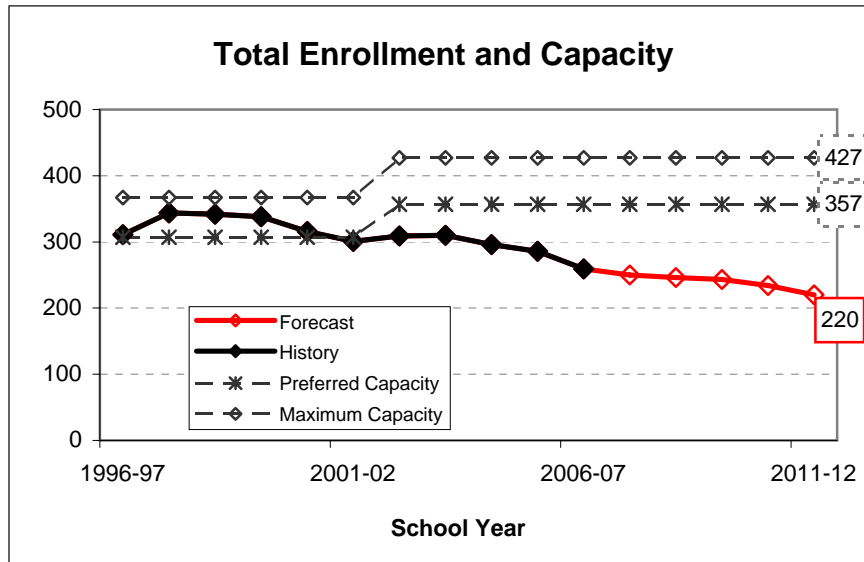
Number of single family units built 2000 to 2005 <sup>1</sup>: 19

Additional units planned and proposed, 2004-2006 <sup>2</sup>: 99

1. From Metro RLIS tax lot attribute data, February 2007.

2. Based on land use applications submitted 2004-2006. Excludes homes completed by 2005 counted in Metro RLIS data above.

# Park Place Elementary School -- Population, Housing, and Enrollment Profile



Note: Preferred capacity employs a standard classroom multiplier of 25 students. Maximum capacity uses a standard classroom multiplier of 30. Adjustments are made for special education as needed.

## 1990 and 2000 Census Data

2006-07 attendance area boundaries

	1990	2000	'90-'00 Change	
			Number	Percent
Total Population	2,983	3,625	642	22%
Population Under Age 5	256	271	15	6%
Population Age 5 to 17	602	701	99	16%
Housing Units	1,084	1,391	307	28%
Households	1,060	1,337	277	26%
with children under 18	454	515	61	13%

## Enrollment History and Forecast

	History			Forecast
	1996-97	2001-02	2006-07	2011-12
Total enrollment	311	301	259	220
Five Year Change		-10	-42	-39

## New Housing Development

Number of single family units built 2000 to 2005 <sup>1</sup>: 68

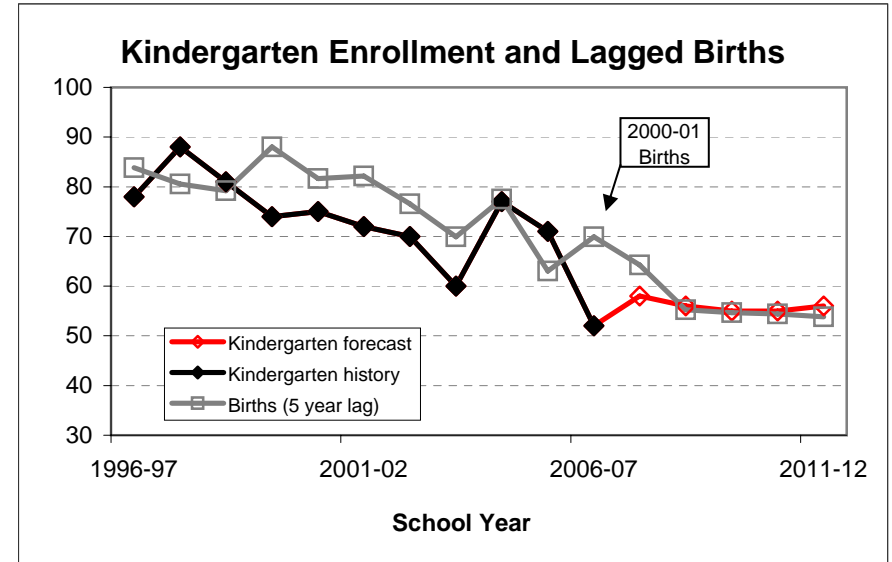
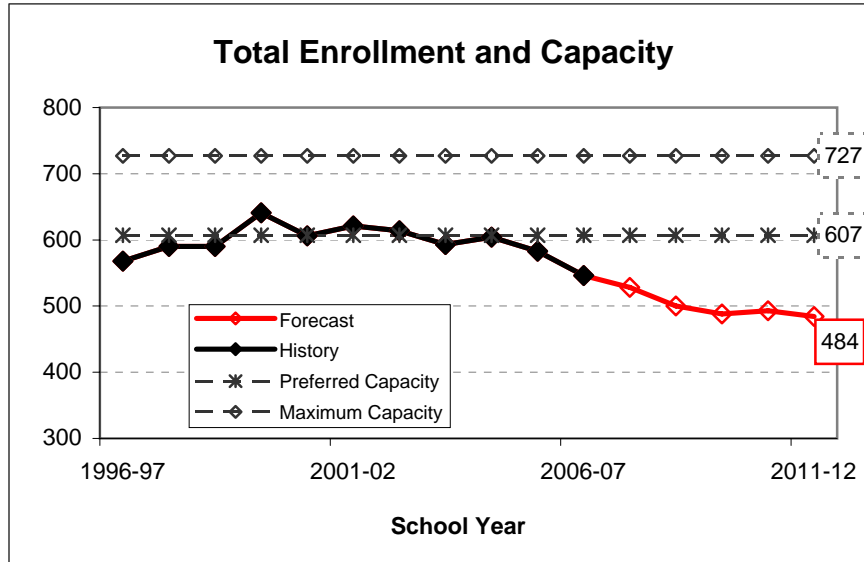
Additional units planned and proposed, 2004-2006 <sup>2</sup>: 128

1. From Metro RLIS tax lot attribute data, February 2007.

2. Based on land use applications submitted 2004-2006. Excludes homes completed by 2005 counted in Metro RLIS data above.

Population Research Center, Portland State University  
April, 2007

# Redland Elementary School -- Population, Housing, and Enrollment Profile



Note: Preferred capacity employs a standard classroom multiplier of 25 students. Maximum capacity uses a standard classroom multiplier of 30. Adjustments are made for special education as needed.

## 1990 and 2000 Census Data

2006-07 attendance area boundaries

	1990	2000	'90-'00 Change	
			Number	Percent
Total Population	6,447	6,800	353	5%
Population Under Age 5	406	379	-27	-7%
Population Age 5 to 17	1,468	1,367	-101	-7%
Housing Units	2,213	2,491	278	13%
Households	2,159	2,418	259	12%
with children under 18	968	891	-77	-8%

## Enrollment History and Forecast

	History			Forecast
	1996-97	2001-02	2006-07	2011-12
Total enrollment	568	621	546	484
Five Year Change		53	-75	-62

## New Housing Development

Number of single family units built 2000 to 2005 <sup>1</sup>: 197

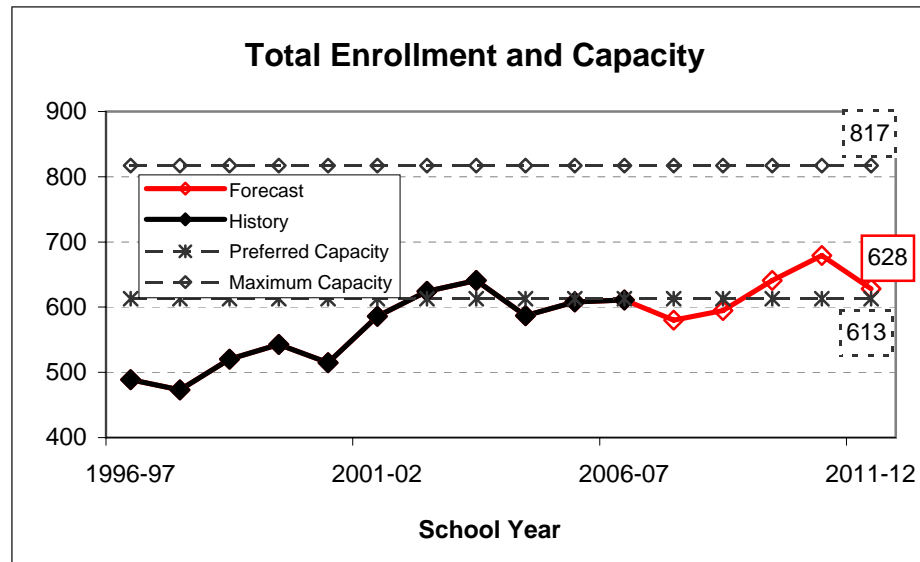
Additional units planned and proposed, 2004-2006 <sup>2</sup>: 59

1. From Metro RLIS tax lot attribute data, February 2007.

2. Based on land use applications submitted 2004-2006. Excludes homes completed by 2005 counted in Metro RLIS data above.

Population Research Center, Portland State University  
April, 2007

## Gardiner Middle School -- Population, Housing, and Enrollment Profile



Note: Preferred Capacity employs a standard classroom multiplier of 25 students. Maximum Capacity uses a standard classroom multiplier of 30. Adjustments are made for Special Education and middle school scheduling.

### 1990 and 2000 Census Data

2006-07 attendance area boundaries

	1990	2000	'90-'00 Change	
			Number	Percent
Total Population	15,585	20,765	5,180	33%
Population Under Age 5	1,241	1,638	397	32%
Population Age 5 to 17	3,266	3,863	597	18%
Housing Units	5,707	8,013	2,306	40%
Households	5,546	7,562	2,016	36%
with children under 18	2,387	2,979	592	25%

### Enrollment History and Forecast

	History			Forecast
	1996-97	2001-02	2006-07	2011-12
Total enrollment	489	586	611	628
Five Year Change		97	25	17

### New Housing Development

Number of single family units built 2000 to 2005 <sup>1</sup> :	1021
Additional units planned and proposed, 2004-2006 <sup>2</sup> :	447

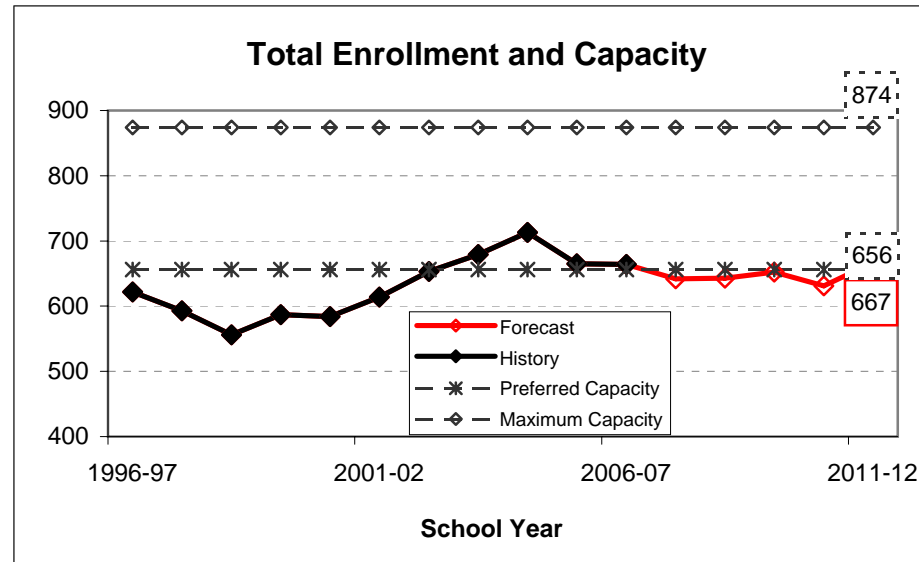
1. From Metro RLIS tax lot attribute data, February 2007.

2. Based on land use applications submitted 2004-2006. Excludes homes completed by 2005 counted in Metro RLIS data above.

Population Research Center, Portland State University  
April, 2007



# Ogden Middle School -- Population, Housing, and Enrollment Profile



Note: Preferred Capacity employs a standard classroom multiplier of 25 students. Maximum Capacity uses a standard classroom multiplier of 30. Adjustments are made for Special Education and middle school scheduling.

## 1990 and 2000 Census Data

2006-07 attendance area boundaries

	1990	2000	'90-'00 Change	
			Number	Percent
Total Population	23,323	27,402	4,079	17%
Population Under Age 5	1,728	1,847	119	7%
Population Age 5 to 17	4,882	5,320	438	9%
Housing Units	8,335	10,575	2,240	27%
Households	8,110	10,101	1,991	25%
with children under 18	3,478	3,760	282	8%

## Enrollment History and Forecast

	History			Forecast
	1996-97	2001-02	2006-07	2011-12
Total enrollment	622	614	664	667
Five Year Change		-8	50	3

## New Housing Development

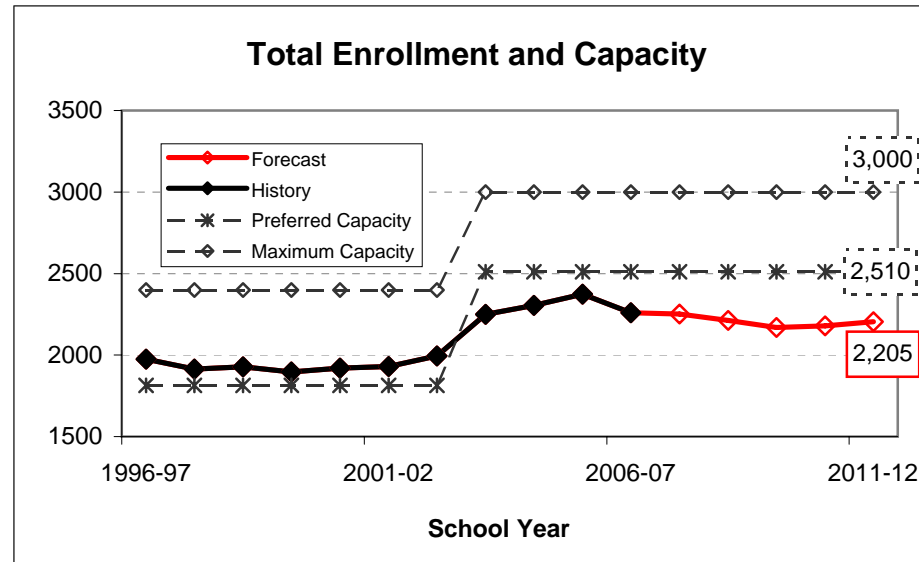
Number of single family units built 2000 to 2005 <sup>1</sup> :	904
Additional units planned and proposed, 2004-2006 <sup>2</sup> :	774

1. From Metro RLIS tax lot attribute data, February 2007.

2. Based on land use applications submitted 2004-2006. Excludes homes completed by 2005 counted in Metro RLIS data above.

Population Research Center, Portland State University  
April, 2007

# Oregon City High School -- Population, Housing, and Enrollment Profile



Note: Preferred Capacity employs a standard classroom multiplier of 25 students. Maximum Capacity uses a standard classroom multiplier of 30. Adjustments are made for Special Education and high school scheduling.

## 1990 and 2000 Census Data

2006-07 attendance area boundaries

	1990	2000	'90-'00 Change	
			Number	Percent
Total Population	38,908	48,167	9,259	24%
Population Under Age 5	2,969	3,485	516	17%
Population Age 5 to 17	8,148	9,183	1,035	13%
Housing Units	14,042	18,588	4,546	32%
Households	13,656	17,663	4,007	29%
with children under 18	5,865	6,739	874	15%

## Enrollment History and Forecast

	History			Forecast
	1996-97	2001-02	2006-07	2011-12
Total enrollment	1975	1929	2259	2205
Five Year Change		-46	330	-54

## New Housing Development

Number of single family units built 2000 to 2005 <sup>1</sup> :	1925
Additional units planned and proposed, 2004-2006 <sup>2</sup> :	1221

1. From Metro RLIS tax lot attribute data, February 2007.

2. Based on land use applications submitted 2004-2006. Excludes homes completed by 2005 counted in Metro RLIS data above.

Population Research Center, Portland State University  
April, 2007